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The Nebraska Seed Co.



*Our
Three*

*Best
Brands*

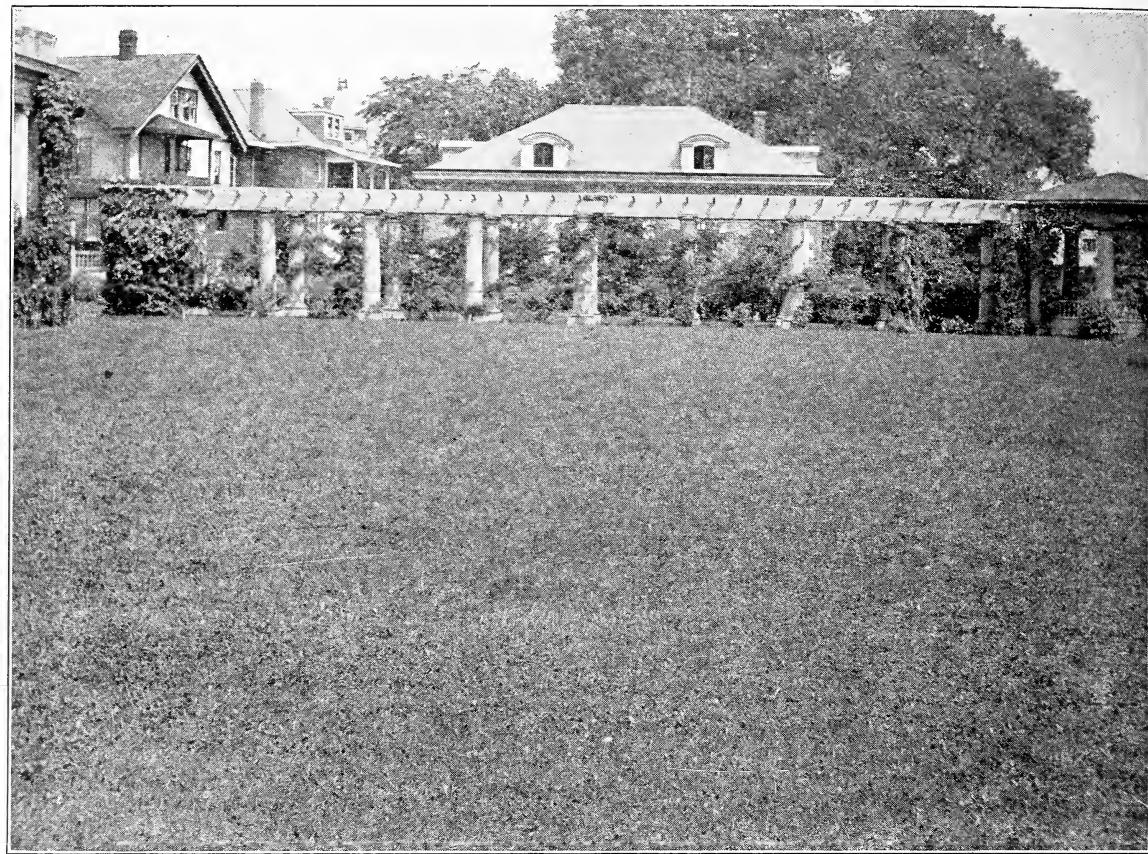
Everything for Farm and Garden
Flower Bulbs and Poultry Feed

*Seeds That Grow
Need Any?*

See That They Come From
The Nebraska Seed Co.

Omaha

Nebraska



THE LAWN

PREPARING AND MANURING THE GROUND. First a thorough preparation of the soil is absolutely necessary. If the soil is not naturally rich it should be well fertilized. Pulverized Sheep Manure applied at the rate of one ton to the acre is especially recommended. Plow deep (spading is better), then pulverize, rake and roll until a smooth even surface is obtained.

SOWING THE SEED, ROLLING AND WEEDING. In the latitude of Omaha sow seed in March, April or May, but earlier in the season if you can prepare the soil and sow the better. The seed can be sown in September and produce a fine lawn. For small plots sow one pound for each 300 square feet. For large lawns, golf links, tennis, cricket and croquet grounds, use 100 lbs. per acre. When the seed is sown, rake it in lightly and after that give it a thorough rolling if possible, so as to have an even surface. Annual weeds, natural to the soil, will appear before the young grass becomes established; none of these should be allowed to ripen their seeds.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE. For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with 6 cubic feet of good, dry garden loam; place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied.

CUTTING, FEEDING AND WATERING. When the grass has attained a height of 4 inches it should be mown, care being exercised not to cut it too close. Frequent rolling and mowing will make the turf close and compact, strengthen the grass and render the lawn smooth and attractive. Lawns require frequent feeding and watering to keep up their vigor.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI LAWN MIXTURE.

Will produce a permanent and beautiful lawn wherever sown.

Our Trans-Mississippi Mixture is the result of several years' careful experimenting, and, as we now offer it, is unequalled. This mixture consists of fourteen different kinds of grasses, and is composed of the best varieties for producing in the shortest possible time, a thick inter-woven carpet of the deepest green color and most lasting quality. It will not burn out brown in the hottest weather and will not require re-seeding for years. The quantity required for making new lawns is 100 lbs. per acre, or for renovating old lawns one to two bushels. For a plot 15x20, or 300 square feet, one quart is required for new or one pint for renovation.

THE NEBRASKA'S SEED CO.'S "SHADY NOOK" LAWN SEED

This is especially prepared for shady places under trees and for light sandy soil where it is difficult to get a stand of grass.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Many prefer this to a mixture of grasses, and the fact cannot be denied that a lawn of Blue Grass is magnificent; it takes longer, however, to get it established.

WHITE CLOVER

For Lawns—Fine and Pure.

FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

General and Descriptive List of Tested VEGETABLE SEEDS

Comprising All the Leading and Most Popular Varieties With Brief Cultural Directions.

ASPARAGUS

Spargel. Asperge.

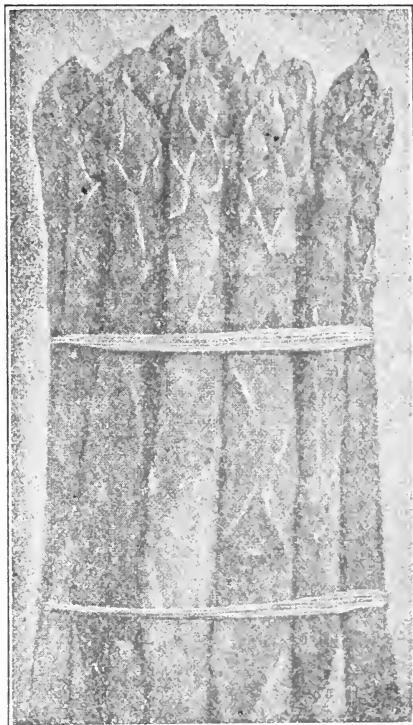
CULTURE.—Sow thinly in drills 1 inch deep 1 foot apart in April or May. Thin to 4 inches, leaving only the strongest plants. Transplant when one or two years old in a thoroughly enriched soil, dug up to a depth of 18 inches. Set three rows 1 foot apart in a 5-foot bed, plants 1 foot apart in the row. Never cut too closely, as the roots need some foliage to continue their growth.

PALMETTO. An exceedingly early bright green Asparagus of good size and splendid flavor. Very productive.

COLOSSAL OF ARGENTEUIL. The famous French variety, large and productive.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. A fine large white variety.

BARR'S MAMMOTH. The stalks are very large, sometimes nearly an inch in diameter, with few scales; the stalks retain their thickness completely up to the top and have close round heads. They are quick growing, tender and succulent.



ASPARAGUS ROOTS

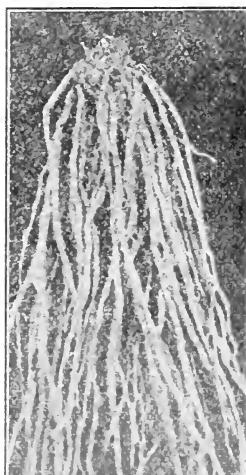
For the private garden we strongly advise planting asparagus roots, saving thereby a year's time.

Plant our 2-year-old selected roots and a full crop can be cut the next year.

PALMETTO. 2-year-old selected.

COLOSSAL. 2-year-old selected.

COLUMBIAN. 2-year-old selected.



TWO-YEAR-OLD
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS, PALMETTO.

ARTICHOKE

Artichoke. Artichaut.

The popular European vegetable, grown for the flower heads, which are cooked in the unripe state, similar to Asparagus.

CULTURE.—Sow in February or March in hotbed or boxes. When ground is ready transplant 2 feet apart in rows 3 to 4 feet apart.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. Largest and best.

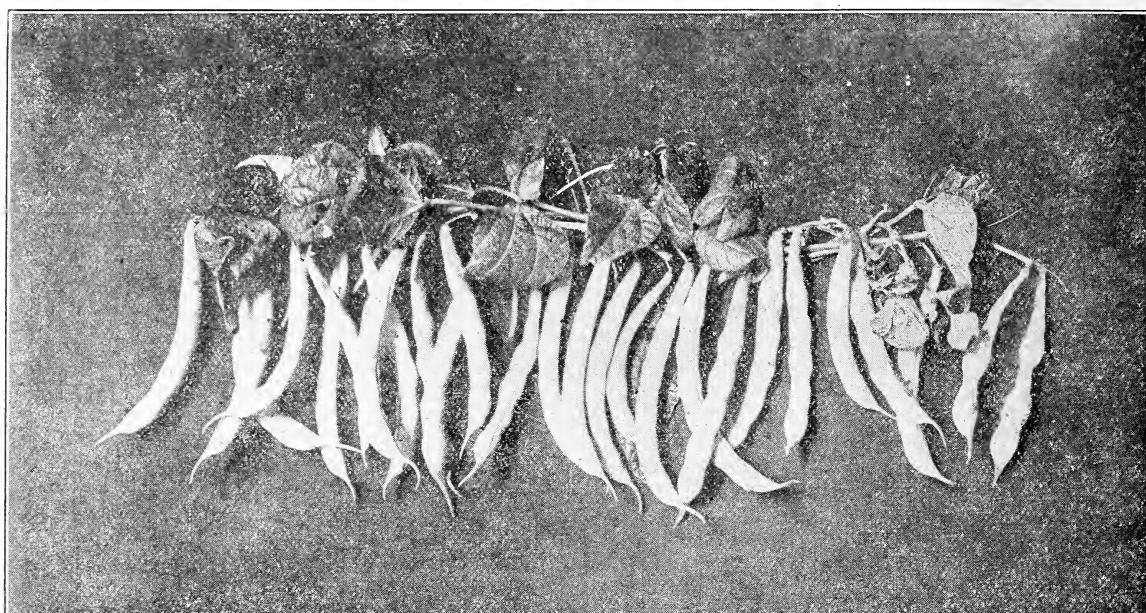
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Rosen-Kohl. Chou de Bruxelles.

CULTURE.—Sow in March or April like Cauliflower and transplant in July 1 foot apart rows 1½ feet apart. Highly esteemed for boiling during the late fall and winter months. The "sprouts" resemble miniature cabbage, growing closely on the stalk of the plant.

IMPROVED DWARF. A standard variety.

For Prices See Enclosed Leaflet.



BEANS —DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP



GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

CULTURE.—Early in the spring, after the ground is perfectly warm, the Beans should be sown in drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches apart, dropping the Beans 3 inches apart in the drills. Hoe well in dry weather and plant every two weeks for a succession.

FULL MEASURE. Pods round and extremely long, many measuring five inches, and perfectly stringless. The quality is excellent, being very tender and remaining so even after pods mature.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. This variety is ready for use several days ahead of Valentine, is absolutely stringless, retains its tenderness long after maturity, and remains longer crisp and brittle after picking than any other variety. Its earliness and unequalled productiveness make it positively the best green bean.

EARLY BOUNTIFUL. This is one of the best green podded beans, especially for the market gardener. It is as hardy and productive as Six Weeks and has stringless pods of unusually good quality. The pods are borne early and are 5 to 6 inches long, broad, flat and meaty and almost lacking strings.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD. A very popular sort in some parts of the country, especially in the South. The plants are large spreading and prolific; the foliage dark green and crumpled. The pods are long—5 to 5½ inches—flat, irregular in shape, light green and of exceptionally fine flavor.

FORDHOOK FAVORITE. A round podded variety maturing a few days later than Stringless Green Pod. The plant grows 18 to 20 inches in height, bears an abundance of fleshy pods 5 to 6 inches in length and half an inch in diameter and entirely stringless. The seed, being

white, may be used as shell beans in winter.

GIANT STRINGLESS VALENTINE. A mammoth podded selection from the original Stringless, not quite so early, but the pods are one-third larger. They are always absolutely stringless, round, full and fleshy, surpassing all others in crispness and flavor.

EARLY RED VALENTINE. A long variety of vigorous, upright growth and an excellent yielder. The pods are round, light green, tender and of fine quality.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD REFUGEE. Very popular; enormous yielder. For more than 20 years the originator of this variety has been working to eliminate the string of the old Green Pod Refugee. In this new bean he has succeeded, and we are glad to be able to offer our customers this Stringless Refugee. Its habit of growth is practically the same as the old Thousand to One Refugee, but maturing its beans earlier. Very productive; of true bush form; attains a height of eighteen inches. The handsome, round, green pods average about 5 inches long and are brittle, tender, fleshy and perfectly stringless. Its quality is superfine; beautiful green color, entirely stringless, makes it superior to any other variety. Very popular with canners.

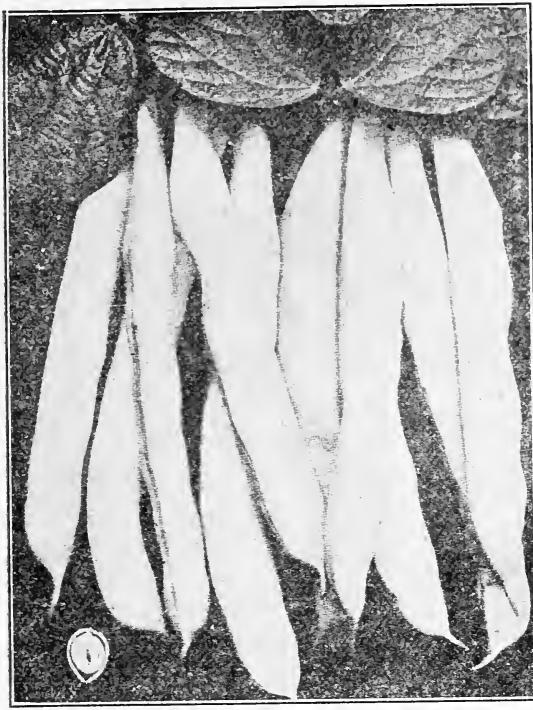
LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS. Early, productive and of excellent quality; pods often eight inches long; a popular variety.

WHITE NAVY. Grown exclusively as a shell bean for winter use.



BEANS — DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP

WAX PODDED VARIETIES



DAVIS' KIDNEY WAX.

DAVIS' KIDNEY WAX. The pods are long, straight, of a waxy white color, do not stain in canning, and are very brittle, crisp and tender. The vines are vigorous and well nigh rustproof. It is positively the most productive wax bean in existence and remains fresh and brittle long after picking, making it an excellent shipper. It is also unequalled for baking.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. The large size, fine appearance and good quality of the pods make this one of the most popular varieties of wax beans. The plant is upright in growth, bearing broad, flat pods of light waxy color and 5 to 6 inches in length.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX. The pods of this new variety are perfectly round, long and entirely stringless. It fully equals its parent, the well known Wardwell's Kidney Wax, in every respect. It is decidedly an acquisition.

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX. The most improved type of the Black Wax Bean, combining the qualities of earliness, productiveness and size of pod with excellent flavor and handsome appearance. Easily harvested, free from rust.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. The best quality round pod early Wax Bean. It has a bushy growth, height 15 inches; is extremely productive. Pods are straight, round, six to seven inches long, thick, absolutely stringless, of fine flavor; color medium yellow. The seed is black. An all round high quality sort for the kitchen garden or the market gardener.

ROYAL PURPLE WAX. The best wax bean for the market gardener. The flat lemon-yellow pods are stringless and quite meaty. Very early, one of the earliest wax varieties, and an enormous yielder. It is disease resistant, hardy and altogether a very dependable sort.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. This is a vast improvement on the old strain of Golden Wax. The new strain is so much hardier and less liable to blight or rust that it has become one of the most desirable of the wax podded varieties. Pods are 3½ to 4 inches long, flat, straight, meaty and of highest quality.

RUST PROOF GOLDEN WAX. The vines are vigorous, the foliage abundant and absolutely rust proof. It is early, very productive and as a market variety it is unsurpassed.

OLDS' EARLY STRINGLESS WAX. A new Wax Bean—Early, prolific and delicious. This bean is early, hardy, very prolific, entirely stringless, and as good, in quality and productiveness, as Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. It is a cross of Valentine Wax and Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. Olds' Stringless Wax grows upright, bearing the beans well off the ground and is loaded with large, handsome pods. The pods average six inches in length, are light yellow in color, well filled and meaty; they are entirely stringless and of the most delicious flavor. It is the most prolific bush bean we know of and this combined with its large, handsome, delicious, stringless pods, makes it most valuable for any and every purpose.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

NEW WONDER BUSH LIMA. Earlier and more prolific than Burpee's. The plants are large, compact and very prolific. The pods are green, uniform and large, and excellent quality.

DREER'S BUSH LIMA. Is the bush form of Dreer's Pole Lima. It is very early in maturing and productive.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. Grows eighteen to twenty inches high, and is very productive.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. Smallest of the dwarf Limas and at least a week the earliest.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

Stangenbohne. Haricots a rames.

CULTURE. These are more tender and require more care in culture than the bush beans and should be planted two weeks later. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; plant five or six beans in a hill, leaving a space in the center for the pole.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE. A standard sort.

KENTUCKY WONDER. Vines vigorous climbing and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches.

LAZY WIFE. One of the best for snaps of the later green podded pole beans.

SCARLET RUNNER. Chiefly grown for its brilliant scarlet flowers.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods five to six inches long, filled with four or five immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing sooner and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Seed very large, ovoid, flat, with slight greenish tinge.

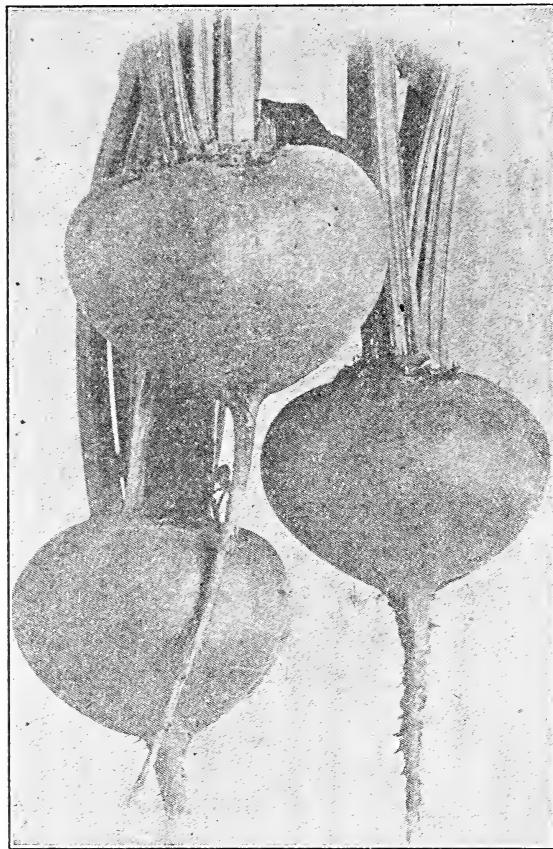
CUT SHORT, OR CORN HILL. An old variety, very popular in the central and southern states for planting among corn. It will give a good crop without the use of poles.

EARLY JERSEY LIMA. This variety is ready for use a few days earlier than King of the Garden. Pods contain three or four large beans each.

WHITE CREASEBACK. Early, round green pods, tender and prolific. This green podded, white seeded creaseback variety is valuable for its extreme earliness, producing pods in 45 days in clusters of from four to twelve. The pods are about 6 inches long, perfectly round and stringless. Dry, white beans are excellent for winter.

GARDEN BEETS

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (one ounce will sow 60 feet of drill, five pounds will sow an acre) in drills 1 foot to 15 inches apart; and when the seed is well up thin them out from 4 to 6 inches apart. **Sow every two weeks for a succession, up to the 1st of July.**



CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. One of the best for early planting out doors. It is a most excellent sort, becoming fit for use sooner than any other variety. An improved strain of the Early Egyptian, being much thicker, smoother and of better color and quality. We recommend this variety as an extra early beet for bunching.

ECLIPSE. An extra early beet of smooth and uniform growth, with very small collar and tap root. Color an intense crimson, with lighter zones. Exceptionally crisp, sweet and tender. Stands up exceptionally well after pulling, hence is a splendid market beet.

DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP. A grand beet for bunching for market; tops are exceptionally small and uniformly upright; roots are perfect turnip shape with small tap roots. The principal

fault with most turnip beets is the occasional appearance of white rings, but by careful selection this has been overcome, and this will be found one of the deepest red beets. Valuable for market gardeners.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN. The best variety for forcing and unexcelled for first early crop out of doors. The roots are of a deep crimson color, rounded on top and flattened beneath. The tops are unusually small.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. A standard second early variety which attains a good size and is excellent for late keeping. The old standby.

EDMANDS BLOOD TURNIP. The best beet for late keeping. Attains a good size, grows smooth and uniform roots, tops are small. Flesh deep red zoned with lighter shade. We recommend this for a main crop beet.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD. The standard long sort.

SWISS CHARD, OR SPINACH BEET. This variety does not produce an edible root like the regular garden beet, but is highly esteemed for the broad, white leaf stalks and midribs which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus, making a delicious vegetable. The leaves are also cooked like spinach and considered equally as palatable. Two separate dishes may thus be grown from one plant at the same time.

CHIVES

Chives are perfectly hardy little perennial members of the onion tribe and are grown exclusively for their tops, which are used wherever the flavor of onion is desired. Planted in small clumps in any common garden soil, they will grow readily.

CHERVIL

By many this is preferred to parsley for garnishing, and its aromatic leaves are much used for seasoning and in salads. Sow early in the spring in rich, well prepared sand soil.

CHICORY

LARGE ROOTED, OR COFFEE. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted or ground, they become the chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee.

WITLOOF. Witloof is used principally as a winter salad. The seed should be sown in the open ground not later than June. The plants form long, parsnip-shaped roots which are lifted in the fall, trimmed of leaves, and stored in soil in a cool place until wanted for forcing. The roots can be forced in any warm cellar or room, requiring about one month to make edible sprouts.

MANGELS OR STOCK BEETS



HALF SUGAR MANGEL.

Root crops are highly valuable and worthy of more general cultivation in the United States. The feeding value of roots is directly proportional to the dry matter content. This dry matter, pound for pound, is equal to any grain; when fed to cattle is more eagerly eaten and more digestible. This dry matter runs from 10 to 14 per cent of total weight. Thus a low yield of 20 tons would give over 2 tons of dry matter equal to 65 bushels of corn. A supplementary ration of cereal is good.

Successful cultivation depends largely upon a well prepared seed bed, ploughed deep and well pulverized. Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre. On carefully prepared land yields of 40 and 50 tons per acre have been taken not uncommonly. The Mangel is a dependable cropper, ripening after harvest, is ready to feed January 15th. Mangel diet gives one-third more milk than potatoes when fed to milch cows.

DANISH SLUDSTRUP. The Danish government encourages the growing of root crops by offering certificates of merit to growers who select and produce sorts which are of distinctive value. Sludstrup is considered the best of all mangels, having been awarded first-class certificate. In color it is reddish-yellow and of a distinct type. It contains the largest per cent of nutriment found in any sort. It is very hardy, grows well above ground and is easily pulled.

GIANT HALF-SUGAR ROSE. The roots of this new variety are valuable for their very high dry matter content, being, pound for pound, nearly equal to the best strains of sugar beets. Besides which they are more succulent in feeding than the latter. Moreover, as they grow out of the ground, they are much more easily harvested than are sugar beets.

GIANT ECKENDORF MANGEL. This is the most popular German variety of mangel. In Germany is more largely planted than any other sort. Selected especially for a square, chunky type, it is valuable not only for its high percentage of dry matter, but also for its phenomenal yields. Roots weigh as high as fifteen and twenty pounds apiece. They grow cylindrical in shape and are yellow. As the greatest portion of the root grows above the surface of the soil, they are easily harvested, and their chunkiness prevents their breaking in handling. This is one of our best varieties.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. This is the most productive mangel variety, yielding enormously. Crops as high as forty to sixty tons to the acre have been produced, and a single root often weighs twenty to thirty pounds. It grows well above the ground, and is easily pulled; very hardy and a good yielder.

GOLDEN TANKARD. This is the best known yellow mangel. It is a very distinct variety and contains probably the largest per cent of dry matter of any of the mangels. It is cylindrical in shape and easily pulled; very hardy and a good yielder.

MAMMOTH LONG YELLOW. Similar to Long Red except in color.

SUGAR BEETS

The growing of Sugar Beets in the United States has become one of our most important industries. Our seed is from the best growers, who select all their beets by laboratory tests for high sugar content. Our seeds will raise beets with a much higher percentage of sugar than seed ordinarily offered. They are also superior for stock feeding, as they are very high in dry matter content.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED. An improved French variety, exceedingly rich in sugar. Under average conditions it has yielded 14 tons of roots to the acre, containing about 16 per cent of sugar.

KLEIN-WANZLEBEN. This kind is cultivated on a larger scale than any other sugar beet. The root is conical, straight and even, quite large at the head and rapidly tapering. It is easy to dig and is a heavy yielder.

LANE'S IMPERIAL. Heavy yielder, flesh snow white.

CORN SALAD

CULTURE.—Sow early in the fall or first of the spring, in shallow drills, about twelve inches apart. Cover lightly and if very dry occasionally water. To protect through the winter cover with straw or light evergreen brush.

LARGE LEAVED. The best variety cultivated

CRESS

CULTURE.—Sow peppergrass early in the spring in shallow drills, and every two or three weeks for a succession; cut often, as it will continue to grow. The watercress must be sown on the margin of a stream or running water or in a very moist location.

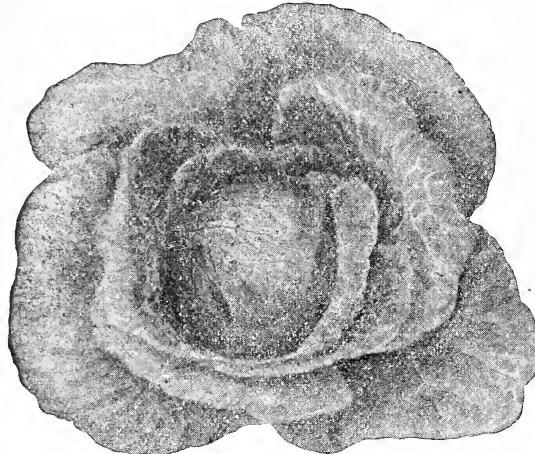
CURLED, OR PEPPERGRASS. Common and well known.

TRUE WATERCRESS. Leaves tender and highly flavored.

CABBAGE

Kopfkohl. Choux Pommes.

CULTURE.—To secure early cabbages sow seed in fall in boxes and winter the young plants in cold frames, or it may be sown in February or March in hotbeds. The latter plan is generally adopted in this neighborhood. The February sown plants, when large enough, should be transplanted into cold frames, and as early as the ground is in fit condition they should be planted into the garden in rows about two feet apart and about eighteen inches apart in the row. The late varieties should be sown about the 1st of May and set out in the garden in July. As these grow larger than the early varieties, they should be planted in rows about three feet apart and about two feet apart in the row.



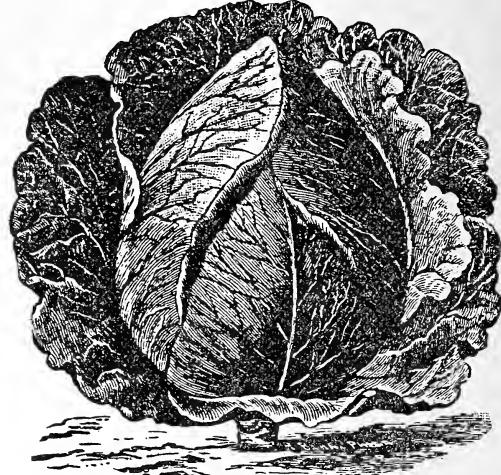
COPENHAGEN MARKET.

COPENHAGEN MARKET, OR DANISH SUMMER BALLHEAD. This splendid new variety, first introduced by us in 1912, is an extra early round-headed sort, maturing with the Wakefields and is of much larger size. Where grown alongside of all other early sorts it was ready for cutting a week sooner than any of them. Each plant formed a perfect, tightly-folded head, averaging five to eight pounds in weight and about eight inches in diameter each way. The compact growth of the plant, the solidity of the head, its excellent flavor and extreme earliness—all combine to make Copenhagen Market one of the most meritorious cabbages that have come to our notice in a decade. We pronounce it, without reserve, the finest and earliest round-headed sort in cultivation today.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD SELECTED. This is positively the best first early cabbage in existence, combining a uniformity of earliness and of crop most unusual in first early varieties. It forms fine, solid heads of good size and the best quality, conical in shape, with very few outside leaves, admitting of close planting. Its extreme earliness makes it a sure money maker for the gardener who plants it for the early markets. The purity of our strain is unsurpassed.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD. We recommend this sort to market gardeners and growers for shipping purposes. In good, rich soil and with a favorable season, the heads will grow to an enormous size. Very compact and solid and of excellent flavor.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER. This variety is deservedly popular with market gardeners. It forms large, solid, round, compact heads of excellent quality.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

LARGE JERSEY OR CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. While but a few days later, this sort forms heads nearly double the size of the Early Wakefield.

EARLY ALLHEAD (BURPEE'S). For uniformity, reliability of heading, size, quality and earliness, this variety is unequalled. Its few outer leaves allow close planting, increasing its profitability.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION. One of the finest second early cabbages yet introduced. It is about one week later than the Early Summer, but is double the size and is so finely bred that, in a field of ten acres, every head was a perfect specimen, fit for exhibition purposes.

ALL SEASONS. This variety is certainly one of the very best for all the year around, forming a solid and compact head of very fine quality.

SUREHEAD. Very reliable cabbage, large round, flattened heads of the Flat Dutch type. A good keeper and shipper, and has become very popular.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. N. S. Co.'s Selected Stock. This is a sure heading strain of the Late Flat Dutch. Its large, solid heads, uniform cropping and splendid keeping qualities, recommend it particularly to the market gardener for late or main crop use. Our stock of this variety has been especially raised for us from carefully selected heads, and is unsurpassed.

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET. This is a large, late strain of market gardener's cabbage. The heads are of large size, hard and firm, with but few outside leaves; stems short, foliage compact and of a beautiful green color. It is a very desirable variety for a late crop on account of its solidity and because it is an excellent winter keeper. It also stands a considerable time without bursting. The hard, thick, flat heads are remarkably uniform in color, as well as in shape and size.

FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET



DANISH BALLHEAD.

PE-TSAI OR CHINESE CABBAGE was introduced into this country by the Chinese of the Pacific Coast. Pe-Tsai may be grown more closely in small gardens, its leaves are more tender, and its uses wider than most salad vegetables. The Pe-Tsai belongs to the cabbage family, and produces quickly from seed sown in the open ground very attractive heads somewhat resembling a well-grown Cos Lettuce. The best results have been obtained from seed sown about August first, and it is optional with the planter as to whether plants should be started in the frames or the seed simply sown where plants are to remain, and the plants thinned out to

stand about fifteen inches apart in the row, as the heads develop rapidly and grow to a large size.

CABBAGE

DANISH BALLHEAD OR HOLLANDER. Because of its "great solidity" of head and its unequaled keeping and shipping qualities, Danish Ballhead has supplanted nearly all other varieties for winter use. Many trials have demonstrated the superiority of the Danish seed of this variety over that grown in other countries and localities. The Ballhead we offer is the tall-stemmed strain, to be distinguished from the short-stemmed "Hollander" or Dwarf Amager, the Danish grown strain of the Hollander. The heads are of an excellent market size—not too large. They are very hard, almost round, fine grained, and will weigh one-fourth more than other varieties of equal size.

stand about fifteen inches apart in the row, as the heads develop rapidly and grow to a large size.

RED CABBAGE

DANISH RED STONEHEAD. A new, solid, fine ribbed, dark red cabbage, similar in shape to the red cabbages. Pkt. 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. This is the standard red cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

SAVOY CABBAGE

Wirsingkohl. Chou de Savoie.

AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY. This is a fine American-grown strain of beautifully crumpled and wrinkled Savoy cabbage, being far superior in every way to the imported Savoy seed as usually sown. The heads are large, solid and compact, and its fine appearance, coupled with the delicious flavor and tenderness, never fail to find ready sale.

CARROT

Moehre. Carotte.

CULTURE.—For successful cultivation soil should be light (sandy soil is the best) and deeply tilled. For an early crop the seed should be sown as early as the ground can be properly worked. For late crops it may be sown until about the middle of June.

EARLY CHANTENAY. Has no equal as a bunching carrot. The roots are uniformly smooth, regular and perfect in shape. The flesh is of a beautiful deep orange, fine in texture, solid, but tender, and very sweet.

GUERANDE OR OXHEART. A variety with short, thick roots, the diameter often exceeding the length. Color bright orange, sweet and fine grained, good for table or stock.

DANVERS. There is no variety grown which will produce as much to the acre, with a minimum length of root, as this one. Under proper conditions of the soil and cultivation, it may reasonably be expected to produce, which it has done, 25 to 30 tons per acre. It is of medium length and heavy at the neck, but pointed and quite smooth, color a rich orange.

EARLY SCARLET HORN STUMP-ROOTED. A fine variety of medium size; color scarlet; fine flavor.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. A well known standard sort, roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange; suitable for the table and main field crop.

GIANT WHITE BELGIAN. For Feeding.

GIANT YELLOW BELGIAN. For Feeding.



OXHEART

CAULIFLOWER

Blumenkohl. Chou-fleur.

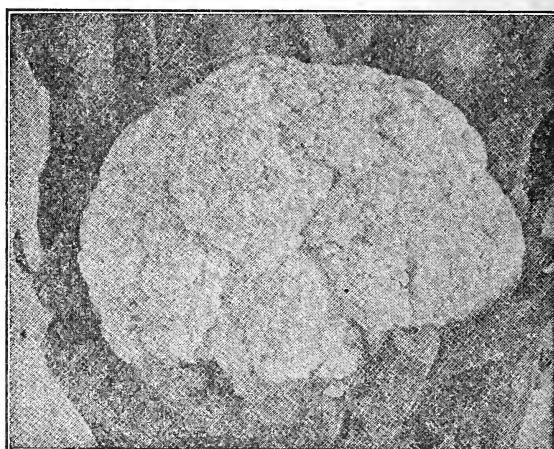
Success with this choice vegetable depends very largely upon the rapid growth of the plant from the time the seed has germinated until it is established in its permanent location. Make the soil as fine as possible for every transplanting, and do not allow the young plants to become checked at any time for want of water. For spring and early summer use sow in January or February in hot bed, and transplant to cold frame when sufficiently large, and to the garden as soon as ground is warm enough. For late autumn crops sow in the early part of June, and transplant in July. In dry weather water freely and as they advance in growth hoe deep and draw earth to the stem. When heading tie the outside leaves loosely over the heads to protect from the sun.

N. S. CO.'S EXTRA EARLY SNOWBALL. Selected Strain. Has more points of real merit than any other cauliflower in cultivation. Extreme earliness, unusual hardiness, compact growing habit and an almost certainty to head, give it the preference over all other varieties. The heads are of large size, deliciously flavored, of the finest texture and of the purest snow-white color; in form they are beautifully rounded, uniformly large, smooth and symmetrical. Its compact growth makes it unequalled for hothouse or cold frame culture; its very superior quality has made it the leading favorite for late crop out of doors. Our seed we import direct from our grower in Denmark, where climate, soil and season exactly fill the requirements for perfect maturing of seed as well as for perfect development of plant.

NEBRASKA MARKET. Every market gardener ought to use some of this cauliflower, as this strain will head where others fail, and whether we have a dry or a wet season this cauliflower will always produce solid and pure white head.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT. An excellent variety, producing magnificent heads of the finest quality. A reliable cropper which we recommend highly to market gardeners.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS. Head rather large.



N. S. CO.'S EXTRA EARLY SNOWBALL.

CELERY

Sellerie. Celery.

CULTURE.—Sow in April and May and rake seeds in lightly; water and shade from strong sun. Prepare trenches from two to four feet apart, a foot wide and a foot deep; dig into the bottom plenty of well rotted manure and set the plants when they are three or four inches high, six to eight inches apart in each trench. Keep shaded until started and gradually earth them up as they grow.

WHITE PLUME. Unlike all other varieties this one does not require to be earthed up, but if only loosely tied or a few handfuls of earth brought closely around the base of the leaves to keep them close together, all the inner leaves or thin stalks will turn white and crisp.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING. The best celery for early use. Our seed is a specially selected strain, produced by a celery seed specialist.

GIANT PASCAL. The standard variety to grow for fall and early winter use, either in the home garden or for market. The plants are stocky, with thick, broad heavily ribbed leaf-stalks. The color is a rich green until blanched, when it changes to a yellowish white. Has a rich nutty flavor.

DWARF GOLDEN HEART. A popular variety for winter use. Solid, shapely stocks, surrounding a large solid heart that blanches to a beautiful yellow after storing. A fine keeping sort.

CELERIAC—Turnip Rooted Celery

GIANT PRAGUE. This is unquestionably the largest and best Celeriac in existence. The roots are very large, almost globe shaped, smooth, with only a few roots at the bottom. Flavor is excellent.

CELERY SEED FOR FLAVORING.

FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

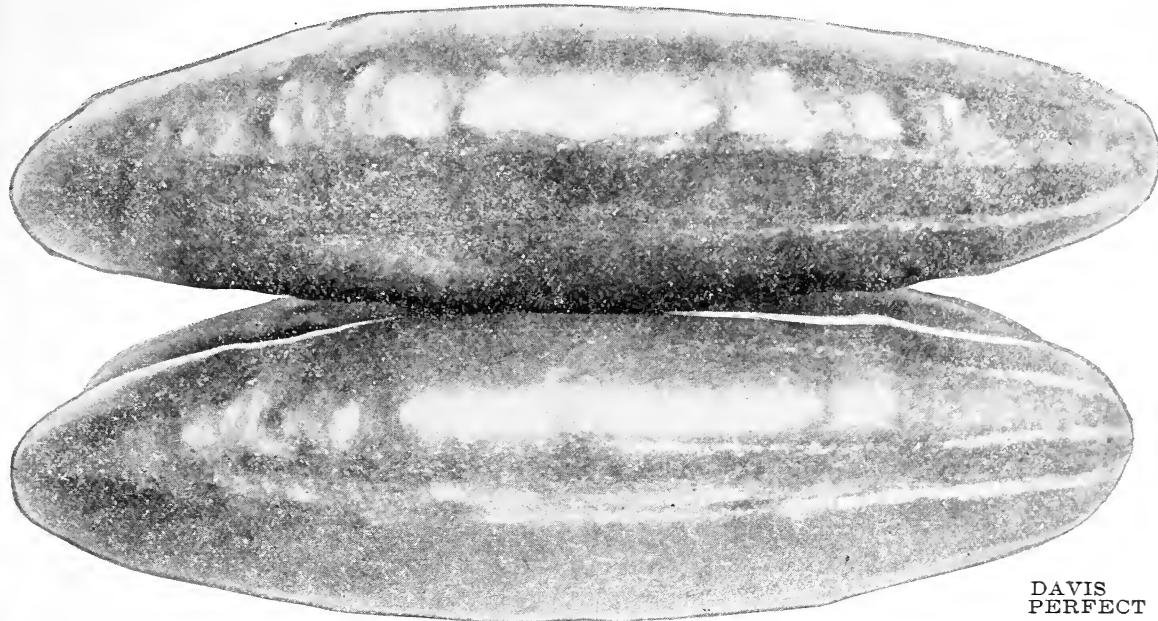


WHITE PLUME.

CUCUMBER

Gurken. Concubre.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills four feet apart, in well prepared, warm, rich, loamy soil. Mix a shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill. The fruit should be picked when large enough, whether wanted or not.



DAVIS
PERFECT

DAVIS' PERFECT. Unequalled either for forcing or outdoor culture. It is ideal in shape, rich, dark green color, uniform and regular in size, with an average length of 10 to 12 inches. It is a strong, rapid grower, exceedingly productive and the fruit retains its quality and brittleness long after cutting, making it a splendid shipper.

KLONDIKE. A white spined variety that is excellent for slicing. The vines are hardy and good yielders. The fruit is dark green in color, slightly striped at the ends and about 7 inches in length and 2 inches in thickness when ready for use. The green color is retained; even during hot weather.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. A splendid type of dark green color and tapering toward the ends.

PEERLESS WHITE SPINE. One of the finest strains, very early and handsome.

IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE. This is a favorite variety, producing fruit from six to eight inches in length and two to three inches in diameter, of a handsome deep green; flesh, crisp and of fine flavor.

CUMBERLAND. A new and distinct variety. The fruits are large, symmetrical, dark green, covered with innumerable small, white spines, and are of prime quality for slicing. The vine is vigorous, wonderfully prolific and continues in bearing much longer than most sorts.

FORDHOOKE FAMOUS. The fruits are abundant, perfectly smooth and very dark green, 12 to 18 inches long. They are always straight, never turn yellow and are very solid. The flesh is white, firm and crisp, containing comparatively few seeds.

JAPANESE CLIMBING. This variety can be grown on poles or trellises.

CHICAGO PICKLING. The variety used almost exclusively by the Chicago pickle factories. The best for market, also for home use.

SNOW'S PICKLING. This is a selection made originally from the "Chicago Pickle" by a veteran pickle grower in the west. The type is shorter when ripe than the Chicago Pickle and is broad at the stem end, tapering slightly to the tip. The small pickles, although quite similar to the Chicago Pickle, have an additional value where blight prevails. The fruit being smaller, the blight does not sap the strength of the vine to the detriment of a crop. We offer a strain of most carefully selected seeds from fields inspected by us and under our own direct supervision.

COOL AND CRISP. The skin is very dark green, almost black, and covered with knobs.

EARLY RUSSIAN. The earliest of all varieties; makes a fine pickle; can be used for slicing in the early summer.

EARLY CLUSTER. A good pickling variety. It grows in clusters. Fruit very uniform and choice.

EARLY FRAME, OR SHORT GREEN. One of the standard pickling kind, shape uniform, short and somewhat thick.

BOSTON PICKLING. One of the most prolific of the pickling sorts. We recommend it highly for the home garden.

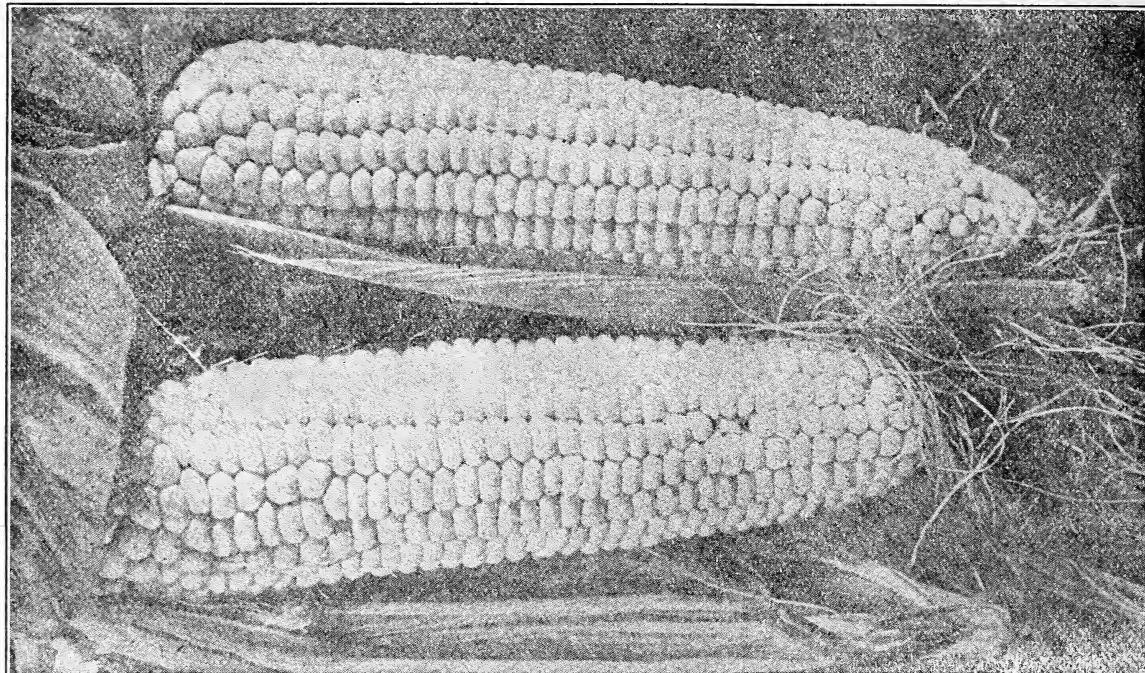
GREEN PROLIFIC. Enormously productive, crisp and tender. One of the finest for pickles.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Produced by selections from the Long Green vines; vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about 12 inches long, firm and crisp. The young fruit makes excellent pickles and when ripe is best for sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long and of good form, with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end, as in inferior stock.

FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

SWEET CORN

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart and leave four plants to the hill. Plant at intervals of ten days from early spring to middle of summer.



GOLDEN BANTAM

EXTRA EARLY SORTS

GOLDEN BANTAM. A new variety, by many considered the richest and sweetest of all corns. In eating from the cob the grain comes off clean, no particle of cob adhering. Its extreme hardiness admits of very early planting, so that it may be had for market as early as Cory, to which it is much superior in quality. A tight, firm husk protects the ear from the ravages of disease smut, etc., and from worms. We recommend it unqualified.

PEEP O'DAY. The two points of this remarkable corn, to which we wish to call most particular attention, are its extraordinary earliness and unparalleled sweetness, surpassing in these particulars any other known variety, early or late.

EARLY MINNESOTA. One of the best and most popular of the older varieties, both for the market and private gardener. Stalk short and bearing two long ears, eight-rowed, very sweet and tender, and shrinks but little in drying.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. An improvement on the White Cory. The ears are twelve-rowed and nearly twice as large as the White Cory and covered with very large white grains of good quality. It is extra early. No market gardener should be without it. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. Very early, small ear.

MEDIUM EARLY SORTS

HOWLING MOB. Early and a great favorite in the market. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

WHITE MEXICAN. An early sweet corn of very rich and excellent flavor. Ears eight inches long, usually eight rowed; about the same season as Crosby's Early and of better quality than any other early variety of equally large size. Lb. 25c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

LATE AND MAIN CROP SORTS

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. The general favorite with canners, market gardeners and for the home garden.

NEW WHITE EVERGREEN. A high-bred, ideal type of Stowell's. The ears are uniformly large and well filled to the tip. Its sweetness, tenderness and flavor are unequalled. Both cob and grains in the green state are white as snow.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. This is the variety par excellence for quality. It is medium early, rows zigzag, grains long, flavor beyond description. Excellent corn canning.

SHAKER'S EARLY. A very productive variety coming in soon after Early Minnesota, but bearing larger ears and frequently bearing two ears to the stalk. A fine market gardeners strain.

BLACK MEXICAN. A very tender, fine flavored variety, producing 8 to 10 rowed ears about 8 inches in length. Although the ripe kernels are deep blue or black, when ready for table use they are white.

POP CORN

QUEEN'S GOLDEN. A handsome and distinct variety of popcorn, producing large golden ears in great abundance. When popped it is of a handsome white appearance and of a delicate flavor. A single grain will often expand to a diameter of nearly one inch.

WHITE PEARL.

WHITE RICE. The popular variety.

JAPANESE HULLLESS.

Special Prices on Large Quantities.

EGG PLANT

Eierpflanze. **Aubergine.**

CULTURE.—Sow in hot beds very early in the spring and transplant to two or three feet apart, in very rich, warm ground. Hoe up gradually until they blossom.

IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE. The best known and for years the leading variety of egg plant. The fruit is large, oval and deep purple in color. A sure cropper.

BLACK BEAUTY. An early maturing variety bearing deep purplish black fruit. The "eggs" are nearly as large as those of New York Purple and mature about ten days earlier.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH. Plants of this variety grow strong and tall and the fruits are borne high on the bush. It is very prolific and bears continuously throughout the growing season. The blossoms are not easily blighted by the hot sun and the fruit seldom drops to the ground. Fruits are dark and purplish, about the size of Improved New York Purple, but a little more rounded and of delicious flavor.

ENDIVE

Endive. **Chicoree.**

CULTURE.—Sow in August in shallow drills, twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin to one foot in drills. When fully grown tie over the outer leaves of a few plants every week or ten days to blanch.

WHITE CURLED. Self blanching.

GREEN CURLED. Leaves curled dark green.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN. Leaves are broad, thick, green, more or less twisted and waved, with white mid-ribs. It forms large hearts, which when blanched, form one of the best winter salads. Crisp, tender and fine flavor.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Blaetter-Kohl. **Chou Vert.**

The Kales make excellent greens for winter and spring use. Sow the seed about the end of spring and then transplant and cultivate like cabbage.

DWARF GREEN CURLED. A sort of especial excellence, being a very fine curled variety of yellowish-green color, growing very close to the ground.

TALL CURLED SCOTCH. Grows about 18 inches in height and spreads. The leaves are bright green, beautifully curled.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE. Fine for stock and poultry.

KOHL RABI

Kohl-Rabi. **Chou-rave.**

CULTURE.—Same as directed for cabbage, taking care to set the plants no deeper than they stood in the seed bed, and in hoeing not to heap much earth about them.

EARLIEST WHITE VIENNA. The earliest and best for forcing.

EARLIEST PURPLE VIENNA. Differs from the Early White Vienna only in color, which is bluish purple.

LARGE GREEN. This sort, also known as Large White, is grown for feeding stock. The bulbs when fully grown weigh eight to ten pounds and are stored like turnips.

MUSTARD

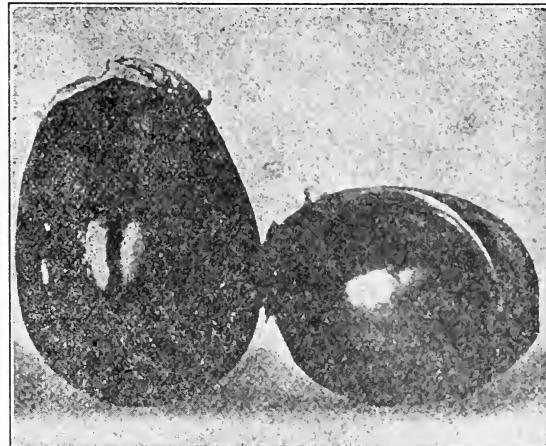
Senf. **Moutard.**

YELLOW OR WHITE LONDON. Best for salad.

BROWN OR BLACK. More pungent than the white.

CHINESE CURLED OR GIANT. Leaves twice the size of the white.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. The true curled leaf variety.



N. Y. IMPROVED PURPLE EGG PLANT.

LEEK

Lauch. **Poireau.**

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring. When about six inches high transplant into rows about ten inches apart each way and as deep as possible to perfect the blanching process. The richer the soil the finer the leeks will grow.

MUSSELBURG. Very dark colored leaves, stout and hard.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. Pods.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Ocher. **Gumbo.**

CULTURE. Sow about the middle of spring in drills, and thin the plants to a foot or more apart. Highly esteemed and cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like Asparagus.

LONG GREEN OR LONG WHITE. Long ribbed pods.

IMPROVED DWARF GREEN. Early and very productive. Smooth pods.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Champignonbrut. **Mousseron.**

Mushrooms are much enjoyed as a table luxury. They may be grown in a variety of situations—a dark room, cellar, stable, in sheds, under greenhouse benches—where the temperature can be maintained at 50 to 65 degrees. Ten pounds of spawn are required for ten feet square.

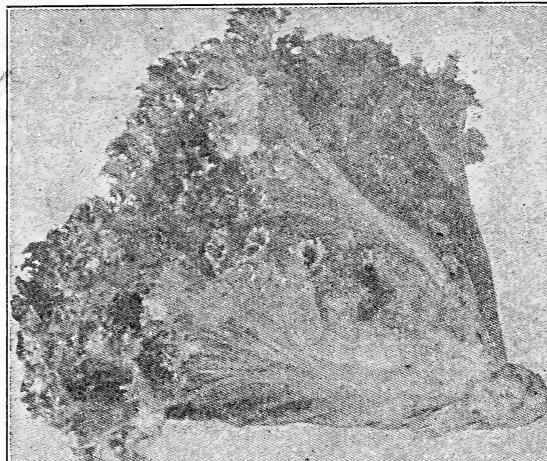
CULTURAL Directions.—Two or three weeks before the bed is to be made, collect a quantity of horse manure, free from straw, and mix an equal weight of loam from an old pasture with it. Place it under cover, turning it over once or twice a week until the fiery heat has become exhausted. When the manure is in condition to be made up, lay out the bed, say three feet wide, ten feet long, and make the bed in layers of about one foot deep; press it down firmly as the process of building goes on. When the bed has been made some time, say a week or thereabouts, and the heat is sufficiently declined to a temperature of about 65 or 75 degrees, the spawn may be put into it. Break the spawn in pieces two inches square, and put them six inches apart, all over the bed, then cover the bed with two inches of rich soil, not too wet or over-dry. Cover the bed with a foot of dried straw or hay, and the work is done. If everything goes on well, you may expect mushrooms in about five or six weeks. Our leaflet on Mushroom Culture free on request.

LETTUCE

Salat.

Laitue.

CULTURE.—For an early crop sow under glass in February and transplant on a well prepared bed, in some sheltered corner, in April. For successive crops sow in beds of well pulverized soil in March and at intervals of about a fortnight until the end of May.



GRAND RAPIDS.

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING. The most profitable and most satisfactory variety for greenhouse culture. It is of quick and strong growth, not liable to rot, can be planted closely, is of handsome appearance. Stands shipping better and lasts longer after cutting than any other variety.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Forms large, loose curled leaves of light green color and remarkably crisp and tender. Equally suitable for hot bed, cold frame or outdoor culture. A most profitable variety for the market gardener.

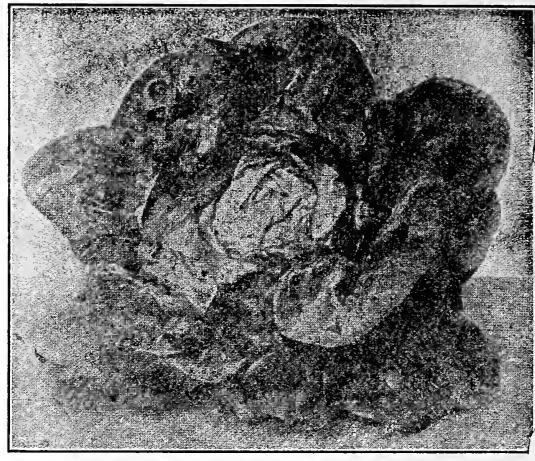
EARLY CURLLED SIMPSON. This variety does not head, but forms a compact, close mass of leaves.

DENVER MARKET. An early variety, forming medium-sized loose heads of light green, finely-crumped leaves. An outdoor summer sort, but used by many for forcing.

PRIZE HEAD. For many years the most popular of the large, loose-headed sorts. The leaves are very crisp and tender and finely-crimped, bright green in color, tinged with brown. Excellent for the home gardener, but too tender for handling on the market.

THE TRIANON COS, OR CELERY LETTUCE. This new variety from France is by far the best Cos lettuce we have ever grown, and we recommend it very highly.

EARLY MAY KING. This valuable new Lettuce comes from Germany. It is, without any question, one of the best Lettuces on the list for



LETTUCE—MAY KING.

early spring planting in the open ground. The heads are 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with the outer leaves very closely folded in. The heads are of a clear light green, the outer leaves being slightly tinged with brown, the inner being clear, bright yellowish, with a very rich oily flavor.

HANSON. A very fine heading variety of large size. The heads are very solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout and entirely free from any bitter taste.

BIG BOSTON. This variety resembles the well known Boston Market, but produces heads about double the size and matures a week later. A valuable sort for open ground or forcing.

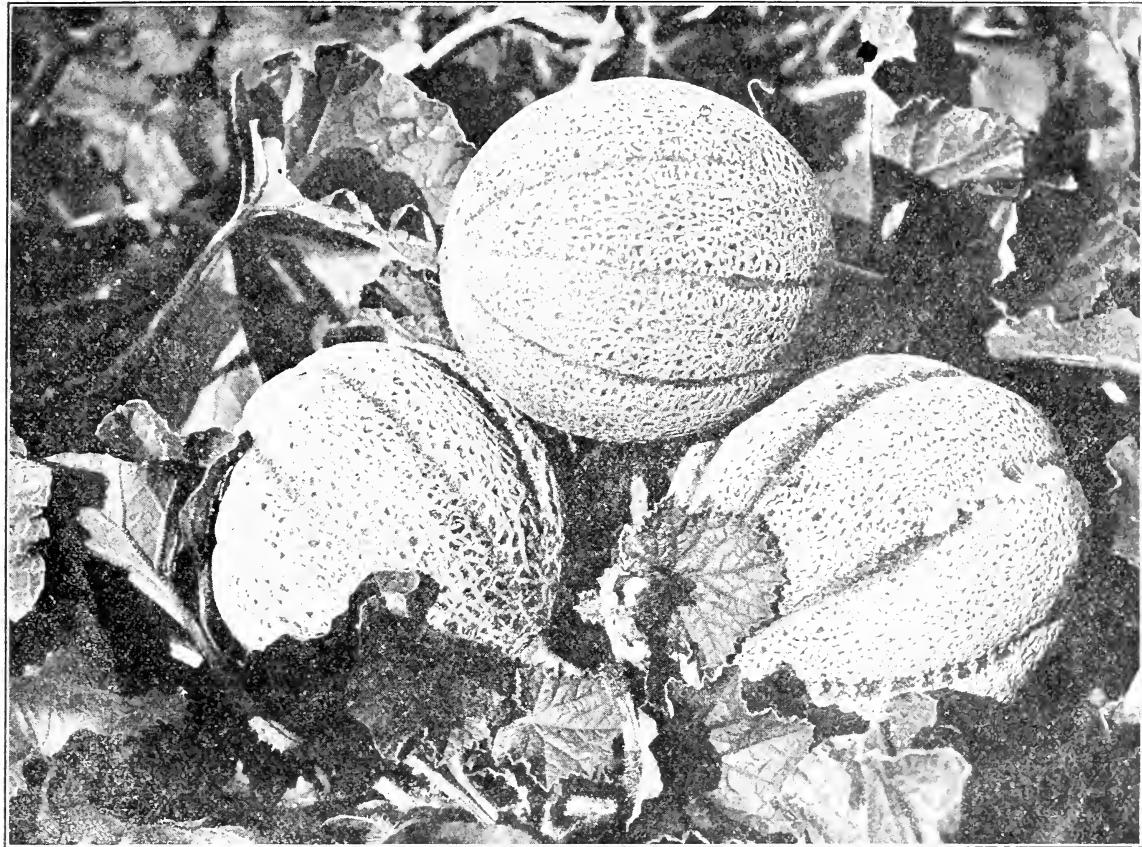
ICEBERG. The unusual solidity of the heads is insured by the large white main ribs of the leaves, each of which, curving strongly into the center, acts like a truss, making it impossible for the leaves to open outward and expose the center, which is constantly thoroughly blanched. It matters not whether grown to head in the early spring or the hottest days of summer, the leaves are always crisp and tender.

WHITE SEEDED TENNIS BALL. This is a very popular, medium sized, compact heading variety. Is especially adapted for early outdoor culture, and for forcing under glass. On account of the small compact heads, it can be grown more closely than other sorts. It is especially fine during the cool moist weather in early spring and late fall. It is sometimes called "Boston Market."

NEW YORK OR WONDERFUL. For all sections and all seasons. Excellent for mid-summer; one of the best for resisting heat. Heads large, well blanched, crisp, tender and sweet. Slow to run to seed. A popular cabbage-headed sort.

MUSK MELONS

CULTURE.—Musk melons grow best in light soil. Plant in hills about six feet apart, mixing in each hill about a shovelful of well rotted manure. Sow about a dozen seeds in every hill, early in May, and when well started thin out to three or four of the strongest plants.



ROCKY FORD.

ROCKY FORD. This popular variety sells more readily than any other kind. It is of the netted gem type, but more oval in shape. The surface is very deeply netted and presents a most attractive appearance. The flesh is green in color, very thick and of a delicious sugary flavor unapproached by any other variety. Produces abundantly and continuously. Our seed is genuine, from selected and perfect melons, grown by experts at the original home of the variety, Rocky Ford, Colo.

BURRELL'S GEM. This melon has a tough thin rind, well-arched ribs with a closely interlaced gray netting and is protected at the blossom end by a well developed button. The meat is of a reddish orange color, very thick, fine-grained and spicy. It is a money making melon for the gardener and a delight to all who love good melons.

NEBRASKA GOLD LINED. To the grower of musk melons, whether for the home or market, we recommend this new variety. It is the same size as Rocky Ford, being the result of several years' selection from that popular sort. Shape is slightly oval, has no ribs, and is heavily netted over the entire surface. Its flesh is bright green with a golden lining next to the seed cavity. The meat is thick, fine-grained and juicy. Its early maturity, uniform size and shape and excellent shipping qualities make it ideal for the home gardener as well as the large grower.

ROCKY FORD, SALMON TINTED. This melon has been grown for the market intensively, for only a few years but has proven itself to be one of the very best for long distance shipping. The vines are highly resistant to rust. The flesh is of fine texture, deep and very firm. The color is green for one-half the depth from the rind while the other half is a rich salmon, which gives it a very attractive appearance.

OSAGE. A large, orange fleshed melon of unsurpassed table quality and increasing popularity. It is productive, a splendid shipper and commands a good price.

NEW HONEY DEW MUSKMELON. A new type the result of crossing the Rocky Ford with an African melon. The fruits are very uniform in size, about 6 inches in diameter and 7 to 8 inches long. The rind is smooth, dull white, when ripe and tough. The flesh is rich green in color and of a delicious honey-like flavor. The vines are very productive and the melons keep for several weeks after they are ripe.

Also the following standard popular sorts.

Extra Early Hackensack, Large Hackensack, Emerald Gem, Long Yellow Cantaloupe, Acme, Banana, Prolific Nutmeg, Miller's Cream, Paul Rose, Defender, Princess.

WATER MELONS

CULTURE.—Plant in hills eight to ten feet apart each way with a shovelfull of well rotted manure mixed with the soil in each hill. Put six or eight seeds in each hill and finally leave when danger from insects is past but three strong plants. Hoe often. If extra large fruit is desired have but two or three melons to the vine.



TOM WATSON. Typical fruits of this variety reach a size of twenty-four inches in length and twelve inches in diameter. The rind is dark mottled green, thin but tough enough to endure shipping to very distant markets. Of the long shaped melons it is the best shipper. The flesh is deep red and comes very close—about three-fourths of an inch—to the rind. The exquisite deliciousness of flavor possessed by the fine quality flesh of this melon places it in the very front rank of melon excellence. For the home or market garden, or for shipping, it is a money maker for the growers. Our strain of this is not surpassed in the market.

SWEETHEART. A delicious melon for home use. Vine vigorous and productive; fruit large, oval, uniformly mottled light and dark green; rind thin but firm; flesh tender and melting.

KLECKLEY SWEET (MONTE CRISTO). The finest melon yet introduced for home growing and table use. The fruits grow 18 to 20 inches long and 12 inches in diameter. The skin is a rich, dark green; flesh bright scarlet. The rind is but half an inch thick, so that shipping it long distances is not practicable. The seeds are white, lying close to the skin and leaving a very large, solid heart, crisp, sugary, melting and entirely free from stringiness. The handsome appearance, uniform growth and luscious sweetness make it one of the finest melons in cultivation. Our seed was saved from carefully selected melons, and is strictly pure and true.

ROCKY FORD. A hard shelled shipping strain of Kleckleys.

CUBAN QUEEN. An excellent shipping variety of medium to large size, and globular to oval shape. Rind quite thin, flesh bright red and firm. Skin striped with light and dark green.

HARRIS' EARLIEST. This excellent watermelon grows rather large for an early variety; slightly oval in shape, skin mottled light and dark green. It is uniform in size and shape; the flesh is solid, bright red, very tender and sweet.

COLE'S EARLY. Very hardy, a sure cropper and extremely delicate in texture of flesh. It is, however, extremely brittle, hence not desirable for shipping purposes.

TRUE ICE CREAM. The great home-market melon. It has too thin a rind for shipping. Few, if any, surpass a True Ice Cream for quality and productiveness. Flesh bright scarlet, solid to center, melting and delicious.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. Early and very large, oblong shape, rind dark green; flesh red, solid and sweet, a gigantic variety from whence its name is derived.

PHINNEY'S EARLY. Very early; flesh bright red, sweet, tender and well flavored. Reliable for market gardeners.

Also the following popular kinds.

Fordhook Early,	New Triumph,
Citron, red-seeded,	Vick's Early,
Ironclad,	Kentucky Wonder.
Halbert's Honey.	Rattlesnake
Alabama Sweet.	Black Spanish.
Kolb's Gem,	
Citron Colorado, green-seeded.	
McIver's Wonderful Sugar.	

ONIONS

Zwiebel. Ognon.

CULTURE. The ground for Onions should be well prepared by digging in plenty of well-rotted manure. The seed may be sown from the first of April to the middle of May. Sow in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart. When the onions are up thin them out to a distance of three inches apart.



SOUTHPORT LARGE RED GLOBE (Selected Stock). This is the most perfect market type of Red Globe Onion. It is of large size, deep crimson in color and of mild flavor. Our selected stock excels all others in earliness, productivity, perfection of shape and long-keeping qualities. Choice new seed.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. The standard red variety and the favorite onion in the West, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large sized, skin deep purplish, form round, somewhat flattened. Flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and stronger flavor than any of the other kinds. Very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation.

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT. A medium-sized flat variety, producing abundantly and coming into use about two weeks earlier than Red Wethersfield.

SOUTHPORT LARGE WHITE GLOBE. This is one of the finest onions in cultivation, both in appearance and quality. It is large, globe shaped, firm, fine grained, and of excellent flavor, and commands a higher price in the market than any other white onion grown. Its skin is pure white, and its keeping qualities particularly good.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. The largest onion in cultivation. Has been grown extensively in the past few years in all sections of the country, especially in the West, and has given universal satisfaction.

PHILADELPHIA SILVERSKIN (White Portuguese). A large flat onion of mild flavor with a beautiful white glistening skin. A good keeper and much used for bunching and for pickles. Particularly desirable for sets.

PAPIS WHITE PICKLING OR SMALL SILVERSKIN. For pickling. This is of small size, silvery white, and used almost entirely for pickling on account of its small size.

FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

ONIONS—CONTINUED

PRIZE TAKER. This is one of the best of the huge foreign varieties. When started early under glass, and transplanted into open ground, they bottom fairly well, are nearly free from stiff necks, and when offered for sale always attract marked attention. This variety is without a doubt the largest onion grown, samples under special culture sometimes weighing five pounds. We offer this season American grown seed.

DANVERS YELLOW GLOBE. Distinct in form, being nearly globular, of a beautiful golden yellow. Mild flavor and good keeper.

DANVERS YELLOW FLAT. This fine variety is a thick, flat, straw colored onion, mild flavored, yields abundantly, ripens early, and keeps equal to the best.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. This new onion is of neat, round shape, medium size, with skin of a deep amber brown, distinct from all other onions, extremely hard and firm, of fine flavor and will keep almost indefinitely. Australian Brown is the only onion Australian growers will plant. We offer choice Australian grown seed from the original importation.

THE N. S. CO.'S PICKLING. For early bunching, pickling or sets, the finest strain offered. This may seem a broad statement, but for these purposes we have never sold or seen its equal.

WHITE QUEEN. A very early variety, white, small and fine flavor.

YELLOW DUTCH OR STRASBURG. Ripens early and forms large bulbs rather flat in shape, with outer skin of bright straw color and mild creamy white flesh. We recommend this variety on account of its excellent keeping qualities.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. A very hardy and productive late variety of the same general character as the Southport Red Globe but the skin is yellow and the bulbs are a little larger and later maturing. The globe shaped bulbs ripen very evenly, are excellent keepers. The flesh is white, mild and of excellent flavor.

Onion seed is one of our leading specialties. We grow ourselves a large portion of the seed we sell; the remainder is raised by expert onion seed growers under our supervision. We are the largest growers of onion sets in the West and use all unsold seed for sets. We are thus enabled to offer our customers absolutely fresh seed every year. Grown only from the choicest selected bulbs under expert care, our onion seed is always thoroughly reliable. Special prices to gardeners and others using large quantities.

ONION SETS

Prices Subject to Market Fluctuations

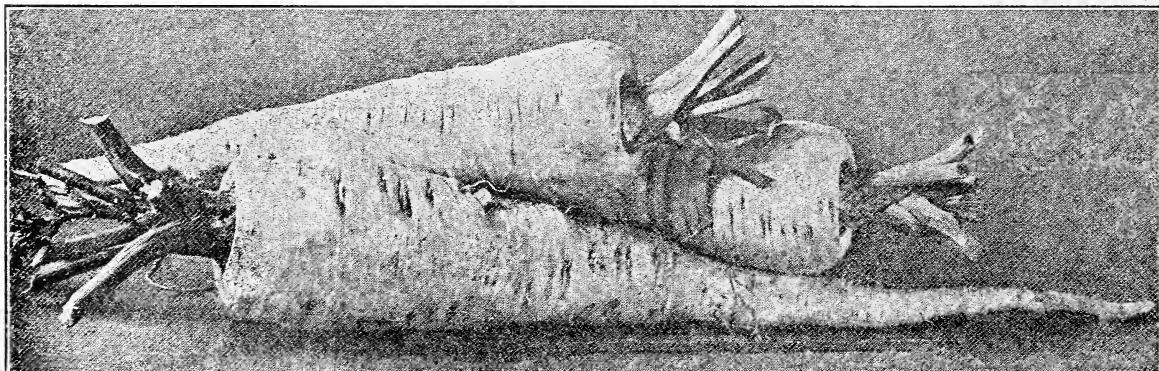
WHITE BOTTOM SETS.

RED BOTTOM SETS.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS.

RED TOP SETS.

EVERGREEN TOP OR WINTER ONION. They are planted in September.



PARSNIP

Pastinake. Panais.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills 15 inches apart, and half an inch deep, in rich, well-manured ground, well dug. Cultivate similar to carrots and thin out to six inches apart in the rows.

GUERNSEY, OR HALF LONG. As name indicates, not as long as the Hollow Crown. Quality very sweet and delicate.

HOLLOW CROWN, OR LARGE SUGAR. The largest variety in cultivation. Roots long, white, smooth, tender, sugary and of excellent flavor.

PARSLEY Petersilie. Persil.

CULTURE.—Parsley thrives best in a rich soil.

The seeds germinate very slowly, three to four weeks generally elapsing before it makes its appearance. Sow early in the spring, half an inch deep, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water.

DOUBLE CURLED. This is an English variety of quick, robust growth with leaves so much curled as to give them the appearance of mosa. It is rich green in color and of excellent flavor. It is slow to go to seed and very hardy.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. A compact growing, finely curled variety of a bright, slightly yellowish green color.

PLAIN. This is the hardiest variety.

HAMBURG, OR TURNIP ROOTED. Fleshy rooted. The roots are used for flavoring soups.

PEPPER

CULTURE.—Sow early in hot bed, or in open ground about the middle of spring. Transplant when three inches high, to one foot apart, in drills twenty inches apart, and earth up a little in hoeing, which can be continued until the plants are in full bloom.

PIMENTO. A new introduction of the pimento type, very smooth and uniform in shape. The flesh is much thicker than in the various "bell" peppers, yielding a half more edible portion and also making the fruits easily peeled. The flesh is sweet and delicious being entirely free from pungency. The plants are very prolific, producing heavy crops until killed by frost. In view of its many superior qualities we expect to see Pimento become the leading variety of Pepper.

RUBY GIANT PEPPER. This beautiful Pepper is a cross between the Ruby King and the Chinese Giant. The Chinese Giant is the largest of all Peppers, but is rough and ungainly in shape; whereas the New Ruby Giant, while quite as large round as the Chinese Giant, has the ideal shape of the Ruby King, being longer than the Chinese Giant, and much larger round than the Ruby King. Plants vigorous in growth. The

flesh is mild, sweet as an apple, making a good salad sliced and served with Tomatoes.

RUBY KING. The fruits are about 5 to 6 inches long by about 3½ inches through. They are bright red, remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, having no fiery taste. The most popular red pepper.

SWEET MOUNTAIN. Larger, milder and more productive than Bull Nose. Color deep green, turning to red when ripe.

NEAPOLITAN. The earliest of all Peppers, coming in fully two weeks earlier than Ruby King and Bull Nose. Flesh thick and mild. Fruit of medium size; very prolific.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE. A large, thick fleshed, mild variety, used for stuffing and for mixed pickles.

CAYENNE. Long red hot and pungent.

CHILI. Like Cayenne, but smaller and later; used for pepper sauce.

SPINACH

Spinat. Epinard.

CULTURE.—This is one of the most important of our market garden crops and one that requires very little care. For summer use sow at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August, and for early spring crop sow in September, covering it in exposed places with straw to protect it from severe frost.

BLOOMSDALE CURLED SAVOY-LEAVED. The leaves are crinkled like Savoy Cabbage, from whence the name; it is a very valuable variety, particularly for market gardeners.

ROUND THICK-LEAVED VIROFLAY. Excellent market sort; equally good for spring and fall sowing; leaves large, thick and fleshy; in general use for early spring planting; also for fall sowing.

ANISE (Pimpinella Anisum). Used for cordials; also for garnishing and seasoning.

BORAGE (Borago Officinalis). For flavoring, excellent for bee pasture.

CARAWAY (Carum Carvi). Used in pastry, confectionery, etc.

CATNIP (Nepeta Cataria).

DILL (Anethum Graveolens). Used in making pickles.

FENNEL, SWEET (Anethum Foeniculum). Ornamental leaves.

HOREHOUND (Marrubium Vulgare). For making cough remedies.

LAVENDER (Lavendula Vera). Aromatic medicinal herb.

MARJORAM, SWEET (Origanum Majorana). Desirable for seasoning.

ROSEMARY (Rosmarinus Officinalis).

SAGE (Salvia Officinalis). Extensively used for seasoning.

SUMMER SAVORY (Satureja Hortensis). Extensively for seasoning.

THYME (Thymus Vulgaris). Extensively used for seasoning.

FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

No garden is complete without a few herbs for culinary and medicinal purposes, and care should be taken to harvest them properly. This should be done on a dry day, just before they come into full bloom, then dried quickly and packed closely, entirely excluded from the air. Sow in spring in shallow drills one foot apart, and when well up thin out and transplant to a proper distance apart.



PEAS

CULTURE—The planting of an early crop of Garden Peas should be made in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in a warm, dry location and covered about 3 inches. They are usually planted in double rows three to four feet apart, and, those requiring it, bushed when about six inches high. The large and later sorts do better at a greater distance apart, leaving a broad space for planting low growing vegetables between.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

NEBRASKA LIGHTNING (30 inches). No extra early pea has ever given the universal satisfaction among market gardeners that this one has. It is without doubt the earliest and most productive pea in existence, being ready for use 42 days from planting. They ripen up so uniformly as not to require over two pickings to clean up the entire crop. The pods are well filled and the peas of fine flavor.

ALASKA OR EARLIEST OF ALL (28 inches). The earliest of all the Blue Peas. Very productive; pods filled with peas of good size that retain their color after cooking. This is distinctively a market gardener's sort, as it can always be picked in two pickings.

THE NEBRASKA SEED CO'S FIRST AND BEST (30 inches). Vines small, bearing three to seven straight handsome pods, each containing six to eight medium sized round peas of good quality. The stock we offer is especially grown for us.

MARVEL* (15 inches). A new extra early wrinkled pea of dwarf even growth and great productiveness. The vines average fifteen inches in height with ample, though rather small, dark green foliage and are heavily set with fine pods, frequently in pairs. The pods are rounded and well filled, being blunt or square at the bottom, two and one-half inches long, and contain six or seven quite large dark green peas. In season it is fully as early as Nott's Excelsior and a much better cropper. On account of its very desirable habit of growth, its productiveness and the firm, well-filled pods, it is a distinct acquisition either for the home garden or for the market gardener who desires an early good crop of fine quality wrinkled peas. Most highly recommended.

AMERICAN WONDER* (10 inches). Of fine quality and flavor, and wonderfully productive. Its great distinctive feature, however, is its compact and dwarf growth.

M'LEAN'S LITTLE GEM* (16 inches). A dwarf, prolific, green wrinkled marrow, habit similar to the Tom Thumb. It has all the sugary flavor of the late wrinkled peas.

CARTER'S PREMIUM GEM* (16 inches). A valuable extra early dwarf, wrinkled pea, robust in growth with long pods.

GRADUS* (30 inches). A grand new extra early wrinkled variety with pods of a beautiful light green color and as large as those of Telephone. The peas are large, sweet and meltingly tender and retain their color and handsome appearance after cooking. Its hardiness, productiveness, attractive appearance and high table quality make this the most desirable pea to date.

PILOT* (36 inches). An excellent pea to use for following the smooth seeded varieties. The pods are of a deep emerald color, long and straight or but slightly curved, are borne in clusters and come to maturity before Gradus. The peas are sweet and of luscious flavor when cooked. The handsome appearance of the pods makes it a first-class market variety.



NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR* (15 inches). Pods are square and chunky, always containing from five to seven large peas, packed so closely together in the pods that the peas are always more square than round. It grows to a uniform height, and is at all times very tender and of fine flavor. Lb.

FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET



PEAS —CONTINUED

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

BLISS EVERBEARING* (28 inches). The vines are very prolific. As many as one hundred pods have been counted on a single vine.

THE N. S. CO.'S FAVORITE* (30 inches). The seeds are white wrinkled, of vigorous growth, branching habit, prolific, pods large sized, which grow in pairs well filled with large peas of fine quality.

LATE OR MAIN CROP VARIETIES

ADMIRAL DEWEY. Vines vigorous, about 4 feet high. Pods usually borne in pairs, curved, bright green, crowded with six to nine peas of the very best quality and color. We know of no pea which remains palatable longer after it becomes large enough to use. Seed much wrinkled, of medium size, cream color. Owing to its great vigor, productiveness, fine color, quality and suitable size of the green peas, it is admirably adapted for canners' use.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET (24 inches). Vines stiff with large, dark green leaves, bearing at the top, generally in pairs, a fair crop of very large, dark green pods well filled with large peas of good flavor.

ALDERMAN* (48 inches). Slightly later than the ordinary Telephone type. The pods are of immense size, the largest of all peas. For exhibition purposes it has no superior. Should be brushed or poled for best results. The peas are very large, sweet and sugary. Quite prolific. A splendid shipper and we recommend this to all large pea growers.

DWARF CHAMPION* (24 inches). The Champion of England has long been a standard variety; the long vines, however, were an objection. This variety is hardy and of fine quality, but has less vine and produces larger pods and more of them; height, 2 feet.

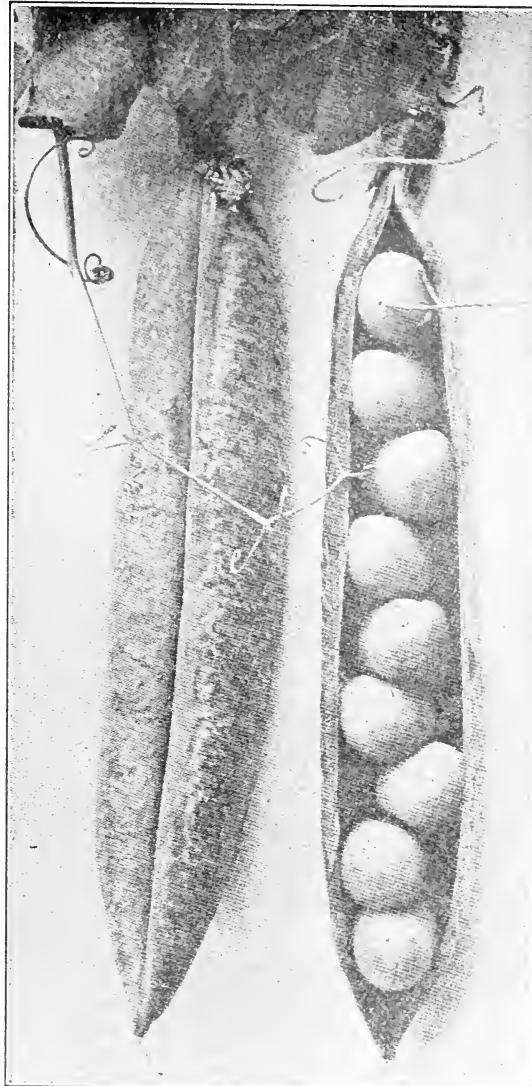
DWARF TELEPHONE* (18 inches). Grows one and one-half or two feet in height, very stocky, heavy, vigorous vine; productive. Pods are long and remarkably well filled. Peas are large and wrinkled.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM* (18 inches). Green, square, wrinkled, vigorous, branching habit. Remarkably luxuriant foliage, leaves unusually large. Pods long, well filled with from seven to nine peas of enormous size.

TELEPHONE* (40 inches). Vines very strong. It branches considerably, the branches bearing from three to five pods. The pods average six to seven large wrinkled peas of the first quality.

POTLATCH OR BIG DINNER PEA (18 inches). A wonder in productiveness. The seed is similar to Pride of the Market, but somewhat more dented. Pods like Telephone, bright dark green. The growth of the vine is sturdy and the pods are borne in pairs. No variety known will produce more pods, and no pods could possibly shell out better.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND* (50 inches). Universally admitted one of the best peas grown



ALDERMAN

LONG ISLAND MARROWFAT (36 inches). Used profitably by market gardeners in New Jersey in place of the old White Marrowfats; being productive, more showy in the basket and far better in flavor, the pods having somewhat the appearance of Telephones, but are earlier by four or five days, being ready to pick for market in sixty days after germination.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT (36 inches). One of the oldest varieties in cultivation and a favorite market sort.

BLACK EYED MARROWFAT (36 inches). An excellent variety.

EDIBLE PODDED SORTS

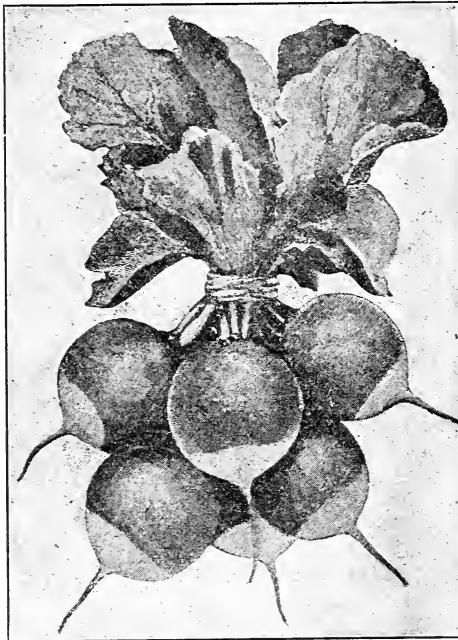
IMPROVED SUGAR MARROW. Being hardy may be planted early and will produce plants of strong upright habit. The pods, which are prepared like wax beans, are stringless, and when cooked are tender sweet and delicious.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR. Similar to the above but dwarf in habit, growing 15 to 18 inches in height.

RADISHES

Radieschen. Radis.

CULTURE—For a successive supply sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in a hot bed in February, care being taken to give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves.



SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED

SPARKLER. A white tipped variety that is destined to become very popular on account of its attractive appearance and excellent quality. The color is a rich carmine scarlet with a pure white tip, the roots are solid, crisp and sweet and remain fit for use a long time.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED. Very early; color bright scarlet, tipped with white, an excellent market variety, fine for forcing. Their shape is perfectly globular with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom. Tender, crisp and delicious.

RADISH, "CRIMSON GIANT." This radish is an entirely new type and differs radically from all varieties hitherto in cultivation, in so far as its roots attain more than double the size of those of other forcing varieties, without getting pithy or hollow. It is very early notwithstanding its size. Color crimson, flesh pure white, of the best quality. Fine for outdoors and forcing. The seed should be sown very thinly to permit full development of the roots.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. One of the quickest growing and handsomest extra early radishes in cultivation. It is crisp and tender, while its perfect globe shape leaves nothing to be desired.

EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP. A small round red turnip-shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. Mild and crisp when young.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Bright rich carmine color with clear white lower portion; very tender and mild.

WHITE ICICLE. A fine long, pure white and very early sort, ready in 20 to 25 days after planting. Its small foliage makes it most desirable for forcing. The snowy whiteness of the roots, their crispness and fresh mild flavor, make



it one of the very finest for market or table.

LONG WHITE VIENNA OR LADY FINGER. One of the best long white radishes.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP. Standard sort grown for private gardens and for market.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. The skin of the Black Spanish Radish is almost black on the outside, but the flesh is pure white, very hard and crisp, and of pungent flavor. Keeps well all winter in sand.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. Similar to the long except in shape, which is indicated in the name.

CHINA ROSE, or SCARLET CHINA. This is more largely planted as a winter radish than any other variety. This skin is a bright scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp, hard and pungent. Oval in shape.

CHARTIER OR LONG ROSE, WHITE TIPPED. A very distinct variety, being dark red at the top, and merging into pure white at the base. It stands well and will grow to a large size before it is unfit for the table.

Also the following well-known standard sorts.

Early White Turnip. Rosy Gem.
Giant White Stuttgart. Half Long Deep Scarlet.
White Strassburg. Philadelphia White Box. Calif. Mammoth Winter.

FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

SQUASH

Kuchen Kuerbis. Courge.

CULTURE—Plant in hills, in well prepared ground, mixing plenty of well-rotted manure in each hill. Light soils are best suited for their growth. Plant six to eight seeds in each hill and thin out to three or four after they have made partial growth. Plant bush varieties from three to four feet apart each way, and the trailing sorts six to eight.



CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD

PIKE'S PEAK OR SIBLEY. A very vigorous and productive old standard variety. The fruits are large, oval in shape, the blossom end tapering. The color outside is dark green and inside the flesh is light yellow and of superior quality.

EARLY WHITE BUSH. The best strain of white scalloped squash in existence. It grows to a large size, and in quality it is simply delicious.

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD. A new, very large strain of the old Hubbard, retaining all of its good features with the added merits of larger size, increased productiveness, and a hard, green, warty shell, rendering it the best keeper of all.

IMPROVED HUBBARD. An old favorite, still retaining its place as one of the best winter squashes; vines luxuriant, healthy and very productive; fruits dark, bluish green, 10 to 25 lbs each; flesh rich yellow, always richly flavored, sweet and dry, whether boiled, steamed or baked; good keeper.

RED OR GOLDEN HUBBARD. A perfect type of the Green Hubbard, except in color, which is a bright, deep orange-yellow, very showy and attractive. Flesh deep golden yellow, much richer in color than Hubbard, fine grained, cooks very dry, and is of excellent flavor. Its keeping qualities are fully equal to, while in productiveness it far excells the Green variety.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK. This strain is a great improvement on the old variety of Crookneck. It is larger and better in every way.

FORDHOOK. One of the earliest winter squashes, a good yielder, an excellent keeper and of the best quality. Bug and borer proof.

DELICATA. Orange-yellow, splashed and striped with very dark green. The quality is rich and dry, wonderfully solid and heavy. For private use particularly we can recommend this squash, as it far surpasses in richness of flavor any of the large sorts.

MAMMOTH CHILI. A very large growing squash, often attaining the enormous weight of 250 pounds. Excellent for culinary purposes, and especially desirable for stock.

ITALIAN (Cocozelle di Napoli). Vines produce large, much elongated fruits, dark green at first but as they mature becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes. Fruits in best condition for the table when six to eight inches long, but can be used when much larger. The young and tender fruits when sliced and fried in oil constitute a vegetable delicacy very popular, especially in Naples.

POPULAR VARIETIES

Marblehead, Boston Marrow, Yellow Bush Scallopied.

RHUBARB

Rhabarber. Rhubarbe.

CULTURE—Sow in April in drills one foot apart, thinning out to about the same distance apart in the rows when a few inches high. Transplanting into deep rich soil in fall or the following spring, about three feet apart each way.

VICTORIA. Very large, later than Linnaeus.

RHUBARB ROOTS (Choice Selected). Any of the above named varieties with three or four eyes.

FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

PUMPKIN

Kuerbis. Potiron.

CULTURE—Plant in hills, in well prepared ground, mixing two or three shovelsful of well-rotted manure in each hill. Light soils are best suited for their growth. Plant six to eight seeds in each hill and thin out to three or four after they have made partial growth.

LARGE CHEESE. Cheese shaped; in flavor like Crookneck Squash; yellow fleshed; fine grained and very productive. Superior to most field varieties.

CONNECTICUT FIELD. A large yellow variety, hard shell. An excellent variety for field culture.

JAPANESE PIE. This remarkable variety comes from Japan, and makes a valuable addition to our pie and cooking pumpkins. The flesh is very thick and nearly solid.

BURPEE'S QUAKER PIE. A distinct and valuable variety.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. Grows to medium size, pear shaped, and a little ribbed

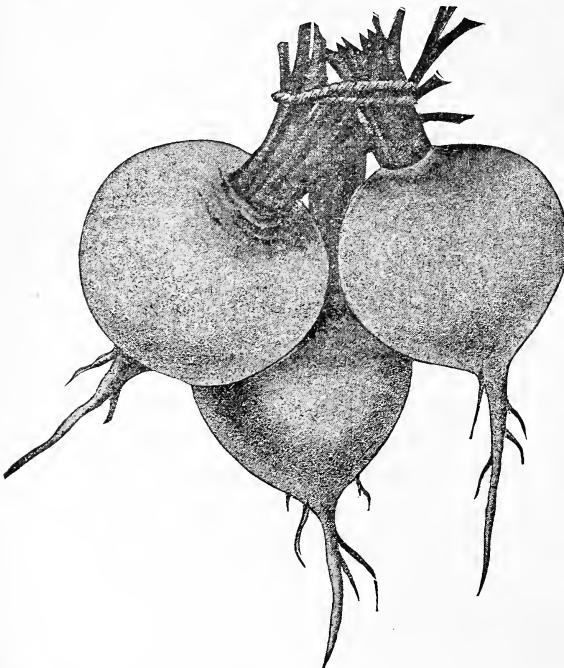
SUGAR. This variety is smaller than the Large Field, but of finer grain, sweeter and very prolific

MAMMOTH KING. The largest variety ever introduced. An enormous yielder, having produced over 100 tons per acre. The flesh is very thick, bright orange color and of fine quality, and in flavor equals squash.

TURNIP

Weisse Rueben. Navet.

CULTURE—Light, well manured soil is best suited for turnips. Sow the earliest varieties in April, in drills about fifteen inches apart, and thin out to from 6 to 9 inches in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals until the end of August.



TURNIP, PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. Extra-early, tender and delicately flavored; the bulb is of medium size, very handsome, smooth and of a clear ivory-white, both inside and out.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. Fully a week earlier than the Munich, which has heretofore been considered the very earliest. It is of medium size and flat-shaped, pure white flesh, of excellent flavor, very small top and a good keeper.

PURPLE OR RED TOP STRAP LEAF. Flat; fine flavor and one of the most popular varieties grown, and when sown late is one of our best varieties, being an excellent keeper.

SNOWBALL. A fine-looking, pure white variety which matures in from six to seven weeks. The bulbs have a smooth white skin and are nearly round. This turnip does not grow large, but is very tender and sweet.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. Handsome globular shape, fine grained, tender and sweet; the best table turnip and a splendid keeper; a rapid grower and a heavy yielder, producing enormous crops. Our stock has been specially selected for years and cannot be equalled.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE. One of the most productive. In rich soil the roots will frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight. Globe-shaped, skin white and smooth.

GOLDEN BALL (ROBERTSON). A rapid grower; globe-shaped, and of a beautiful color and a good keeper.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN. A medium sized, round, late maturing, long keeping, yellow fleshed turnip. Roots yellow with purple top. Flesh pale yellow and of very firm texture, approaching the Rutabaga in this regard, but tender and sweet. Since it requires a longer time to mature, the seed should be sown about two weeks earlier than most sorts. It is hardy, productive and valuable for stock feeding.

LARGE AMBER GLOBE. One of the best yellow fleshed varieties, grown usually for stock feeding. The roots are of large size and of globular shape. The skin is clear yellow, except the top which is tinged with green. The flesh is light yellow, fine grained and sweet. The variety keeps well and is a good cropper.

RUTABAGA

CULTURE—The roots may be preserved in a pit or cellar during the winter, and are excellent for table use. Sow from the tenth of June to the middle of July in drills two feet apart and thin out to eight inches.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. This is a selected strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga, suitable either for table use or stock; flesh remarkably fine-grained and of a sweet flavor; the bulb grows clean and smooth, with a small top; an immense yielder.

HURST'S MONARCH RUTABAGA. Distinct in type, being of tankard shape. On account of the size it attains it will yield from two to seven tons more to the acre than any other variety.

BANGHOLM. Oblong in shape with very small neck. The flesh is yellow with dark purple top. Awarded certificate by Danish government as the best yielding rutabaga.

TOMATO

CULTURE—Sow in early March, in hot-beds or seed-boxes, and when plants have four leaves transplant to four or five inches apart; give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous and healthy growth. When all danger of frost is past, transplant to open ground, four to six feet apart each way.



EARLIANA.

EARLIANA. The earliest large smooth red tomato. This tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. One of our growers has a specimen plant that had by actual count forty-five ripened fruits at time of the first picking, and thirty-five green ones of good size. No market gardener should be without this tomato.

DWARF CHAMPION. A great favorite; its dwarf habit and upright, tree-like growth permit close planting; resembles the Acme and is hard to beat for home use. Color, purplish-pink, smooth and symmetrical; fine quality and solid meatied. This is the kind gardeners should grow who sell tomato plants; its stalky, tree-like growth makes most salable plants, outselling other kinds of lanky, scraggily growth.

NEW STONE. Positively the best all round main crop Tomato whether for the market, for canning purposes or for the home garden. The fruit is large, smooth, solid, firm-fleshed, of a

handsome deep red color and ripens evenly to the stem without a crack. Our stock of this splendid variety is far superior to what is usually sold under this name.

NEW EARLY DETROIT. Largest and best of the early purplish pink tomatoes. The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruit is very smooth, not liable to crack, runs uniform in size and is of excellent quality. While one of the newest tomatoes it has proven itself to be one of the best varieties for shipping yet produced.

JOHN BAER. An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. The vines are very hardy and exceptionally productive. The fruits are the largest of the extra early sorts and are also most attractive in color. They are nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. It is one of the very earliest to ripen its first fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties. It is an invaluable sort for market gardeners' use.

TOMATO---Continued

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY. Originated with the late Mr. A. W. Livingston, of Franklin County, Ohio, and is one of the best ever introduced. Its size, beauty, shape, color, flavor, durability and productiveness make it desirable to growers.

DWARF STONE. This tomato was originated by "Livingston," the tomato specialist. In habit of vine it resembles Dwarf Champion, but is of stronger growth, and stands more erect. The tomatoes resemble the original Stone in color, shape, and what is remarkable for an erect sort they are practically the same size. The shape is perfect, with good skin, very solid flesh, ripens evenly and is of excellent flavor.

GOLDEN QUEEN. This is the only first-class large, pure yellow tomato.

MONTEREY. The fruits often weigh two or three pounds each; of a rich, bright crimson

color and all solid meat; exceptionally free from seeds. Extremely delicious in flavor, whether used raw or cooked; a single tomato is enough for a meal. Very desirable for family and market purposes.

ACME. One of the earliest and handsomest varieties. The fruit is of medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape; very solid and a great bearer; color dark red with a purplish tint.

POPULAR VARIETIES

Livingston's Favorite, Livingston's Perfection, Trophy, June Pink.

SMALL-FRUITED SORTS

Red Cherry, Strawberry or Husk, Yellow Cherry, Yellow Pear, Yellow Plum, Red Pear, Red Plum.

SEEDS REQUIRED TO SOW ONE ACRE AND WEIGHT PER BUSHEL

	Weight To Sow An Acre	Weight Per Bu.
Alfalfa or Lucerne	20 to 25 lb.	60-lb.
Alsike Clover	8 to 10 "	60 "
Blue Grass	30 to 40 "	14 "
Brome Grass (Bromus)	25 to 30 "	14 "
Beans in Hills	20 to 25 "	60 "
Beans in Drills	70 to 80 "	60 "
Broom Corn	8 to 12 "	46 "
Buckwheat	30 to 60 "	52 "
Barley	95 to 110 "	48 "
Clover, Red	8 to 14 "	60 "
Clover, White	6 to 8 "	60 "
Cow Peas, Broadcast	60 "	60 "
Cow Peas, in drills	30 "	60 "
Cane, Broadcast	50 to 75 "	50 "
Corn, Field, in Hills	14 to 18 "	56 "
Corn, Field, in Drills	75 "	56 "
Corn, Field, Broadcast	175 "	56 "
Corn, Pop, Shelled	2 to 4 "	60 "
Corn, Sweet, Drills	75 "	46 "
Corn, Sweet, Broadcast	150 "	46 "
Clover, Crimson or Scarlet	10 to 15 "	60 "
English Blue Grass or		
Meadow Fescue	30 to 40 "	24 "
Flax Seed	56 to 70 "	56 "
Lawn Grass	50 to 70 "	14 "

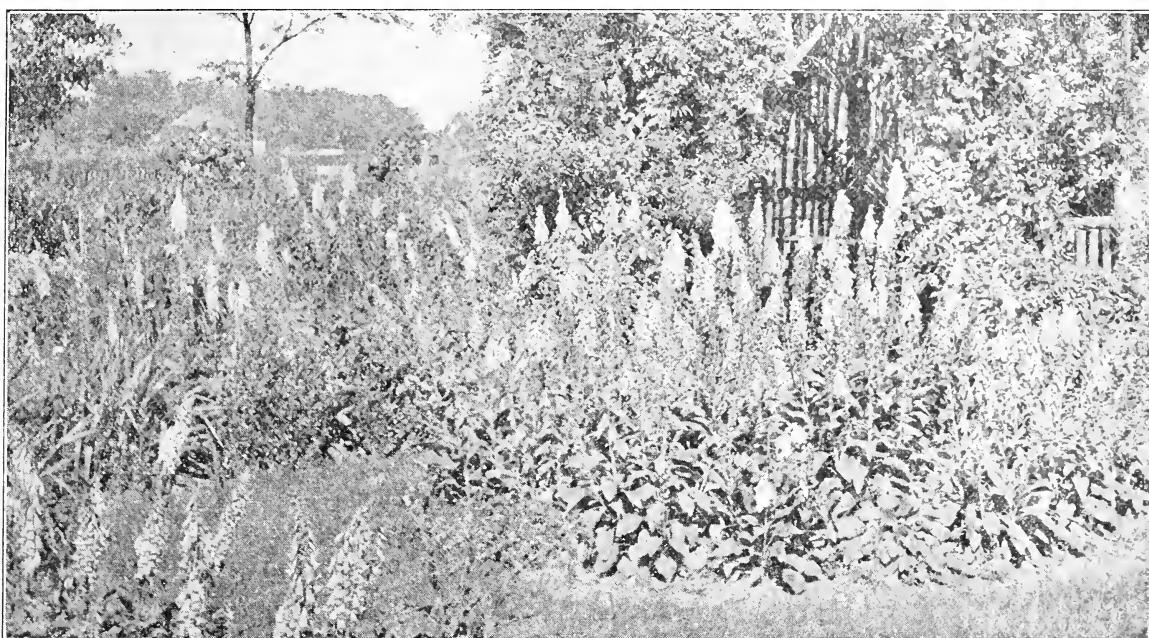
	Weight To Sow An Acre	Weight Per Bu.
Millet, Common	50 to 60 "	50 "
Millet, German	50 to 60 "	50 "
Millet, Siberian	20 to 25 "	50 "
Millet, Hungarian	50 to 60 "	48 "
Orchard Grass	30 to 38 "	14 "
Oats	70 "	32 "
Onion Sets, Bottom	10 to 15 "	32 "
Pasture Mixture	40 to 42 "	
Peas, Canada Field, Broadcast	150 to 180 "	60 "
Peas, Canada Field, with Oats	90 to 100 "	60 "
Potatoes	8 to 10 bu.	60 "
Red Top, Fy. solid Seed	10 to 12 lb.	14 "
Red Top Chaff	30 to 40 "	14 "
Rye Grass, Perennial	30 to 40 "	20 "
Rye Grass, Italian	30 to 40 "	20 "
Rape, Dwf. Essex, drill	2 to 3 "	60 "
Rape, Dwf. Essex, b'cast	4 to 5 "	60 "
Rye	85 to 100 "	56 "
Sudan Grass	5 to 15 "	40 "
Timothy	12 to 20 "	45 "
Wheat, broadcast	90 to 120 "	60 "
Wheat, in drills	75 to 85 "	60 "

Sowing Table for the Garden

Artichoke	1 oz. to 500 plants
Asparagus	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill, 500 plants
Beans, Dwarf	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill
Beans, Tall	1 lb. to 75 hills
Beets	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Broccoli	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Brussels Sprouts	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Cabbage	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Carrot	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill
Cauliflower	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Celery	1 oz. to 5,000 plants
Chicory	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Corn	1 lb. to 150 hills
Cress	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Cucumber	1 oz. to 100 hills
Egg Plant	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Endive	1 oz. to 3,000 plants
Kale	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Kohl Rabi	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Leek	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill

Lettuce	1 oz. to 5,000 plants
Melon, Water	1 oz. to 30 hills
Melon, Musk	1 oz. to 100 hills
Okra	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Onion Seed	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Onion, Top Sets	1 lb. to 60 ft. of row
Onion, Bottom Sets	1 lb. to 755 ft. row
Parsnip	1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill
Peas	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill
Pepper	1 oz. to 1,000 plants
Pumpkin	1 oz. to 25 hills
Radish	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Salsify	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Sage	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Spinach	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Squash, Early	1 oz. to 50 hills
Squash, Winter	1 oz. to 15 hills
Tomato	1 oz. to 3,000 plants
Tobacco	1 oz. to 10,000 plants
Turnip, Early	1 oz. to 75 ft. of drill
Turnip, Rutabaga	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill

SELECTED LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS



A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is covering too deeply. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or, with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

ASTER

(Half-hardy Annual) One of the best Annuals for cut-flowers

The Aster is of easy culture and very popular. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom finely in September and October. For July and August flowers, sow in March or April in cold frame, spent hotbed, or in pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seeds about half an inch deep with rich, light soil, and, when the plants have three or four leaves, transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared beds. Manures too fresh or used in too large quantities sometimes induce disease in Asters. When used, they should be thoroughly well decayed and mixed with the soil. Small quantities of slaked lime or fresh wood-ashes stirred into the surface of the Aster beds form good tonics for the plants and keep disease and insects from the roots.

COMET—Giant. Very large flowers.

White	Pkt., 10c
Rose	Pkt., 10c
Dark Blue	Pkt., 10c
Crimson	Pkt., 10c

DOUBLE QUILLED. Very free bloomers.

Mixed Colors	Pkt., 10c
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VICTORIA—Tall. Large flowers, imbricated petals.

White	Pkt., 10c
Rose	Pkt., 10c
Dark Scarlet.....	Pkt., 10c
Dark Blue	Pkt., 10c

CREGO Immense Flowers.

Mixed Colors	Pkt., 10c
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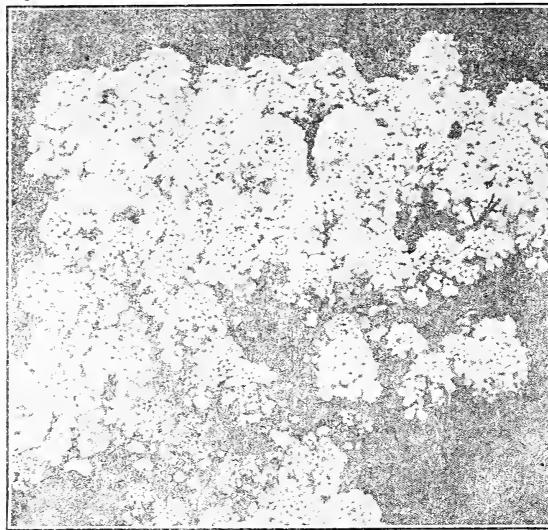
BRANCHING. Forms large bushes.

White	Pkt., 10c
Rose	Pkt., 10c
Purple	Pkt., 10c
Crimson	Pkt., 10c

Mixed	1/4 oz., 40c; 1 oz., \$1.25; Pkt., 10c
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Extra Choice Mixture of All the Above, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., \$1.25; Pkt., 10c.

Fine Mixture, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; 1 oz., \$1.00; per pkt. 5c.



ALYSSUM, LITTLE GEM

AGERATUM

MEXICANUM (Blue). Easily started from seed, grows well almost anywhere and blooms profusely throughout the season. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAMS—LADY SLIPPERS

CULTURE—Sow in the open ground in May. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape, and is advantageous. Give them plenty of room, as they easily cover 12 to 18 inches of space each way.



colors of the flowers are varied and brilliant, comprising pure white, crimson, white shaded lilac, rose, spotted, scarlet, blue, purple and many other tints. Pkt., 5c.

COREOPSIS

LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. A very hardy perennial, blooming the first year and producing on long stems a succession of rich bright yellow flowers two to three inches across. Very valuable for cutting. Seed may also be sown in fall outdoors. About two feet high. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM APPLE AND PEAR

Very curious; rapid and dense climbers, with

ornamental foliage and golden yellow fruit, which opens when ripe, showing the seed and blood-red inside.

BALSAM APPLE. Orange fruits. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM PEAR. Coppery scarlet. Pkt., 5c.

ALYSSUM

LITTLE GEM. A dainty fragrant little flower much used for borders, ribbons, edging, rock-work and baskets and window boxes. Should be sown thickly and the seedlings thinned out to proper distance. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.

SWEET ALYSSUM. Fragrant flowers, taller than Little Gem. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 30c.

ANTIRRHINUM—SNAP-DRAGON

Snapdragon is one of our finest perennials. If planted early will flower the first year as an annual. Sow seed in the open ground, transplanting to 1 foot apart each way. They will bloom in July and August.

LARGE FLOWERING TALL. Mixed, pkt., 5c.

AMARANTHUS

CAUDATUS, LOVE-LIES BLEEDING. A very ornamental foliage plant. Grows 2 feet high. Pkt., 5c.

TRICOLOR, JOSEPH'S COAT. 2 feet high. Pkt., 5c.



CALLIOPSIS

Very showy; free-blooming plants. Flowers yellow, with centers of rich red maroons and browns. Sow in open ground in spring and thin, giving plants plenty of room. Finest mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

CARNATIONS

DWARF MARIGUERITE LARGE FLOWERING. Of vigorous growth, especially adapted for outdoor culture. These are the most abundant bloomers of all the Carnation Pinks. The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc.; they are of perfect form and large size. Those grown in spring commence flowering in early summer, and continue to bloom in lavish profusion until checked by frost. Pkt., 10c.

CALLIOPSIS

many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc.; they are of perfect form and large size. Those grown in spring commence flowering in early summer, and continue to bloom in lavish profusion until checked by frost. Pkt., 10c.

CASTOR BEANS

Tall, majestic plants for lawn, with leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue, and long spikes of scarlet and green prickly fruit. Of very quick growth in rich soil. Tender annual, 6 to 15 feet high.

GIANT ZANZIBAR. A new form of Ricinus; of short-jointed, stout growth and extraordinarily large leaves, which are produced in such abundance that the plant is a perfect pyramid of beautiful foliage. The most tropical and ornamental Castor Bean yet introduced. Pkt., 5c.

SANGUINENS. Red foliage and 6 to 8 feet tall, very strong. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

CASTOR BEANS, MANY SORTS MIXED. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz., 30c.

CYPRESS VINE

A summer climbing annual with fine feathery foliage and pretty star-shaped flowers.

Mixed Colors 5c

CANNAS

Cannas will bloom the first year if the seed is soaked in warm water for 24 hours after cutting off about one-sixteenth of an inch from one of the ends. Sow indoors in January or February and they will flower in June.

CROZY'S DWARF LARGE FLOWERING FRENCH. In this new class of Cannas the foliage is luxuriant and the plants dwarf in habit. Their great merit, however, lies in the large size and brilliant hues of the flowers, ranging through all shades of yellow and orange to the richest crimson, scarlet and vermillion: some are also beautifully spotted. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

CANDYTUFT. The Candytufts are among the best flowers for edging, bedding, massing or rockeries, and for cutting. Several of the varieties are fragrant, and all are profuse in bloom. Sow out doors in April, and thin well when the plants grow about an inch. Sow again in a month, and late in July for fall flowers. Give rich soil and water freely.

Empress white, 1 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c
Lilacinia, Lilac, 1 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c
Mixed choice colors $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; pkt., 5c

CENTAUREA

BACHELOR'S BUTTON. Also known as Corn Flower, Blue Bottle, etc. If the seed is sown just as soon as the ground is fit in spring, will furnish a profusion of white, blue and pink flowers from July until late in autumn. Hardy annual. Two or three feet high. Mixed, pkt., 5c.

GYMNOCARPA (Dusty Miller). Planted for bedding, not for flowers. Silver-gray foliage Pkt., 7c.

SWEET SULTAN. Stiffly erect plants, slightly resembling the thistle in growth, with very double, rich yellow, pure white, and mauve flowers. The small petals are finely fringed and flowers are of a delightful fragrance. Of easiest culture, blooming profusely in cool locations. Pkt., 5c.

COBAEA SCANDENS

CATHEDRAL BELLS

PURPLE. 30 ft. One of the handsomest and most rapid growing climbers. The flowers are bell-shaped and of a purplish-lilac when full grown. It is a very prolific bloomer and vigorous in vines and flowers. It is very free from insect pests. Pkt., 5c.

CELOSIA

CRISTATA. COCKSCOMB. Annual plants of tropical origin. One of the most satisfactory and showy for garden decoration. Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

COBAEA SCANDENS

PLUMOSA. Beautiful foliage plants blooming in late summer and autumn, and producing large, showy plumes, curled and curved, very much resembling ostrich feathers. Pkt., 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Do not confound these annuals with the winter-flowering sorts of the florists. They bloom profusely from early summer until frost, and, when grown in large beds or masses, their bright colors make a splendid show. The plants can be brought into bloom early by sowing the seeds in frames or window-boxes, and afterwards transplanting to the garden; or seed may be sown where the plants are to flower, if the seedlings are thinned to 8 to 10 inches apart. A little pinching back in early growth makes the plants bushy and shapely. All are fine for cut-flowers. Average height, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Mixed. Yellow, white, etc., pkt., 5c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER. A valuable novelty of recent introduction. It is a rapid grower, soon forming a vine 20 to 30 feet in length, with dark green, deeply cut leaves and bearing quantities of cardinal red flowers. Should be planted in rich soil in warm sunny situation. Best results will be obtained by planting seeds in the house. Per Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA MEDIUM (Canterbury Bell). This plant is a biennial and seeds should be sown in late spring or early summer and transplanted to their permanent location as soon as strong enough. Protect through winter and fertilize well in spring. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

COLUMBINE—AQUILEGIA

Hardy perennial, luxuriating in the moister situation in the garden, where they form permanent clumps, growing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. The large, unique, long-spurred flowers, gracefully hung on long stems, are not only brilliantly effective on the plant, but equally as desirable when cut for vase and house decorations. Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS



One of the notable fall flowers. A strong, tall-growing annual, with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage-setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences. From seed started early in the house or frame, the plants will flower profusely in late June or early July. If topped when half grown, they will bloom quicker, the

COSMOS check seeming to induce earlier flowering. We offer only the choice, large-flowering strains. Early Flowering, mixed, oz., 50c; pkt., 5c. Giant Autumn Flowering, oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

DAHLIAS

Although perennial, these will bloom the first year from seed, if sown indoors in boxes during March or April and transplanted when danger of frost is over.

CHOICE DOUBLE MIXED. Sown from the finest varieties in cultivation. Pkt., 5c.

CHOICE SINGLE MIXED. Pkt., 5c.

DAISY —BELLIS PERENNIS

May be sown in February or March in shallow boxes of light, rich soil, covering the seeds to about three times their own thickness, and pressing soil firmly over them. Keep in a warm window, hotbed or greenhouse. When well out of the seed-leaf transplant to new boxes, and set out in the open ground when danger from frost is past. Or, sow in beds outside in August or September; protect with straw or litter over winter, and transplant to their permanent positions in the spring.

Mixed. Very fine.....pkt., 10c
Shasta Daisy. Very large, white....pkt., 10c

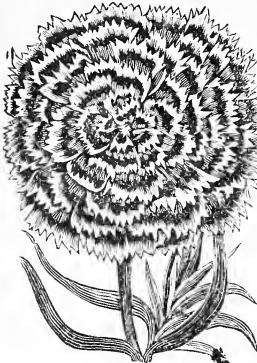
ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(Commonly called California Poppy.)

The state flower of California. An annual, very bright and rich in its pure tints of yellow, orange, etc. The plants average about a foot in height, with silvery foliage, and produce their large, poppy-like flowers from early spring until frost. They are most effective when grown in beds of considerable size, over which the seed may be sown broadcast thinly and lightly raked in. These sowings may be made early in spring or late in autumn for earlier germination, blooming the next spring. Useful as a pot-plant and for cut-flowers. Pkt. 5c.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS

The family of "Pinks" is unrivaled for brilliancy and rich variety of color, blooming profusely until late in the autumn, rendering them one of the most satisfactory of all our annuals for garden decoration. Height about 1 foot.



DIANTHUS
HEDDEWIGGII

HEDDEWIGGII.
Densely double flower, 3 inches in diameter; beautiful tints of crimson, lilac, purple, marbled with white. Pkt. 5c.

DOUBLE FRINGED JAPAN. This is a strain superior to any we have previously had. The flowers are large, double, of the brightest colors, handsomely fringed and borne on long, stiff stems, making them one of the most useful flowers for bouquets. Pkt., 10c;

DOUBLE CHINESE. Large, double fragrant flowers, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT MYOSOTIS

Pretty little favorites with lovely clusters of fine, delicate flowers. Blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Pkt., 5c.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

These are very popular and desirable for winter decorations, bouquets, wreaths, etc. They should be cut when they come into full bloom, tied into bunches and dried in the shade, with their heads downward.

RHODANTHE ALBA. Pure silver white; very beautiful. Pkt., 5c.

RHODANTHE MACULATA. Bright rosy crimson with yellow disc. Pkt., 5c.

HELICHRYSUM. Finest mixed. Large beautiful, with double white, yellow, scarlet. Pkt., 5c.

FOUR O'CLOCKS

Also called Marvel of Peru. Handsome, free-flowering, sweet scented annuals. Blossoms striped and variegated and of various colors.

CHOICE MIXED. .Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

FOX GLOVE —DIGITALIS

Beautiful hardy perennials of easy culture, bearing long spikes of showy flowers, many beautifully spotted; height 3 to 5 feet.

FINE MIXED. Pkt., 10c.

GERANIUM

Although perennials, these grow readily from seed and if planted early will produce blooming plants the first year.

FINEST MIXED SINGLE. Pkt., 5c.

GOURL

Rapid growing annuals, suitable for covering old stumps, fences, etc. The small ornamental sorts make fine toys for children.

MIXED GOURLS. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath). The feathery plant with little star-shaped flowers used in making up bouquets. Grows easily in every garden; 2-3 feet.

Paniculata. Fine for bouquets; white flowers; perennial. Pkt., 5c.

JOB'S TEARS

Useful as a remedy for sore throat, goitre and teething infants. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

HUMULUS—JAPANESE

A most rapid growing annual climber covered densely with light-green leaves. Easily grown everywhere and will attain a height of twenty to thirty feet in a single season from seed. Per pkt., 7c.

JAPANESE VARIEGATED HOP. (*Humulus Japonicus Variegatus*.) The leaves are strikingly variegated; the first color is bright deep green, distinctly marked and blotched with silvery white tinged with yellow; now and then a leaf will be almost snowy white, and another one, not far away, almost green. A strong grower, twenty to thirty feet in a few weeks' time. Per pkt., 5c.

HELIOTROPE

Deliciously fragrant flowering plants, 1 to 2 feet high. Favorites for pot culture in winter and bedding in summer.

FINE MIXED. Pkt., 5c.

HIBISCUS

AFRICANUS. One of the most ornamental, beautiful and showy plants cultivated. Hardy annuals, cream color, rich brown center. One and one-half feet high. Pkt., 5c.

NEW GIANT FLOWERING MALLOW MARVELS

One of the most striking productions of recent years in hardy plants. They form bushy plants 5 to 6 feet high and 3 to 4 feet across and blossom profusely from July to late Fall. The flowers when well grown are immense in size—6 to 8 inches across—and range in color from crimson through various shades of red and pink to white.

They are perfectly hardy and easily grown, succeeding best if planted in a deep rich and moist soil. Price per pkt., 15c.

HOLLYHOCKS

MAMMOTH ALLEGHENY. If sown early, blooms the first year from seed. The flowers of this new variety are so different from the old conventional ones that but for the similar habit of the plant it would not be taken for a Hollyhock. They are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, ranging from semi-double to double, and finely fringed and curled. The colors are shell-pink, rose, and ruby red, a shade or two deeper at the center, and exquisitely tinted toward the edge. Pkt. 10c; pkts. 25c.

DOUBLE DARK RED. Pkt., 10c.

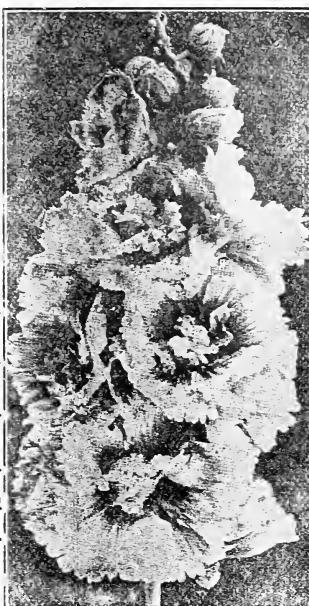
DOUBLE WHITE
Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE PINK.
Pkt., 15c.

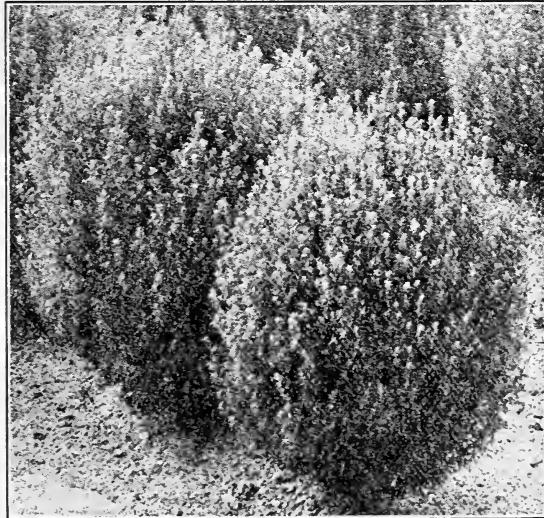
DOUBLE CRIMSON. Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE YELLOW. Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed Extra Choice Seed
saved from exhibition flowers. Pkt.,
5c.



KOCHIA —SUMMER CYPRESS



TRICHOPHYLLA. A splendid annual, growing two to two and one-half feet high. The slender-leaved plants are of a cypress-like appearance during summer, changing their light green foliage to carmine and fiery red colorings toward autumn. Forms beautifully decorative bushes on the lawn. Pkt., 5c.

HYACINTH BEAN DOLICHOS

DOLICHOS—(Hyacinth Bean). Of extra rapid growth; makes a dense attractive screen. The New "Darkness" and "Daylight," introduced by us from Japan, are incomparably superior to the "Lablab" varieties, previously in cultivation. "DARKNESS." Both stems and under side of leaves purplish red. Numerous long spikes of pea-like flowers, deep reddish violet, followed by beautiful seed-pods; blooms early and freely. Per pkt., 5c; per oz., 20c.

DOLICHOS, "DAYLIGHT." The vines grow quickly to a height to eight to ten feet, and blossom profusely from base to summit, the large spikes of pure white flowers standing out boldly from the rich green foliage. As the flowers drop from the long spikes they are succeeded by broad, velvety, showy white pods which retain their purity and freshness of color a long time. Per pkt., 5c; per oz., 20c.

KUDZU VINE

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA

A perfectly hardy perennial climber attaining a height of twenty to thirty feet in a season. Purple flower. Per pkt., 10c.

MORNING GLORIES

JAPANESE IMPERIAL. One great charm of these plants lies in the great variety and infinite charm of its foliage, as well as the size and beauty of the flowers, the latter varying from pure white to rose, crimson and carmine through blues and purples of every shade, being streaked mottled, striped, and bordered in wonderful fashion. The vines are vigorous, growing to a height of 30 or 40 feet in rich soil. Soak the seed in water 24 hours before sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

MAJOR, MIXED (Common Morning Glory). Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

MARIGOLD

Well-known annuals. Very free-flowering and of easy culture. The African varieties have large yellow or orange-colored flowers, and are adapted to large beds. The French are dwarfer in growth, with beautiful striped flowers, and are better suited to pot culture.

ELDORADO. Immense flowers, 9 to 14 inches around; double primrose, orange, and golden shades. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

TALL AFRICAN. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

DWARF FRENCH MIXED. Pkt., 5c.

MOONFLOWER

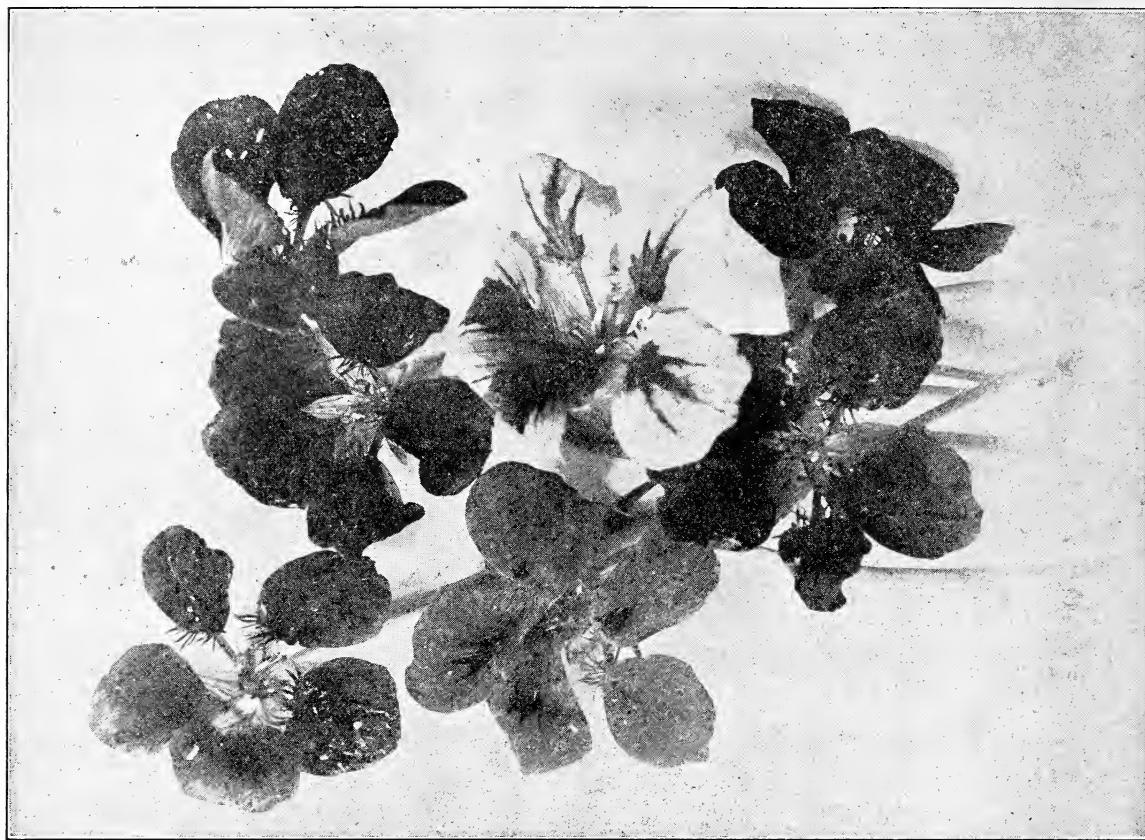
One of the most rapid-growing of all annual climbing vines. The vines are literally covered with thousands of immense, pure white, fragrant flowers, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day, and if cloudy, all day, many of them measuring over seven inches across. Planted in rich ground, in a sunny situation, and given plenty of water, the vines attain a height of seventy-five feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

NICOTIANA

—Sweet Scented Tobacco

AFFINIS. The popular free-flowering variety; fragrant, star-shaped, white flowers; annual; 3 feet high. Pkt., 10c.

SANDEBÆ. New. A profuse-flowering annual of bushy branching growth, 2 feet high, bearing large carmine-rose flowers during summer and fall. Pkt., 10c.



NASTURTIUM

A marvelous range of new colors has been developed in this favorite flower, which for three or four months of the season makes a better display than almost any other plant. No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time with the same small outlay of time and labor. The maximum of bloom is produced in thin soils, and never flags through the hottest weather. In soils too rich leaves predominate and the plants are apt to rot off in wet weather, especially if standing too close.

DWARF, or TOM THUMB

EMPEROR OF INDIA. Intense scarlet. Pkt. 7c; oz., 20c.

PEARL. Creamy white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

RUBY KING. Dark red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

GOLDEN KING. Bright yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

ROSE. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

EXTRA CHOICE MIXED. This mixture is composed of the choicest large-flowering named varieties and grown both in mixture and separate strains properly blended. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED. Every leaf is variegated with white, green and yellow, but each different from the other. The flowers are large and full and of various colors. Pkt., 10c.

LOBB'S CLIMBING

MADAME GUNTHER HYBRIDS. A French strain noted for wide range of colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

DARK CRIMSON. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

PEARL—(Moonlight). Whitish. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c

YELLOW—(Luteum). Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

VESUVIUS. Salmon; dark leaved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

FINE MIXED. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 1.25.

CANARIENSIS. Yellow flower. Pkt., 5c; Canary Bird Flower.)

LARKSPUR—DELPHINIUM

Very elegant and ornamental plants, producing in great variety of form and color some of the most beautiful flowers in cultivation.

DOUBLE DWARF ROCKET, MIXED COLORS.

Pkt., 5c.

TALL DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED. The finest variety splendid spikes of double flowers. Pkt., 10c.

LOBELIA

Dwarf-growing plants, with blue, white, crimson and rose flowers, adapted for ribbon borders and for vases or hanging baskets.

FINED MIXED. Pkt. 5c.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA. A rich deep blue with dark foliage. The finest dark blue variety for bedding. Pkt., 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—Grandiflora

The annual varieties should be sown in masses or ribbon beds. They are very easily grown from seed, giving a brilliant display of color. Sow as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring and for later blooming in May. For beds and massing nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals. They produce immense trusses of large, brilliant flowers of numberless hues throughout the summer. Hardy annual; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet

ALBA. Pure white. Pkt., 10c.

COCCINEA. Brilliant scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

ISABELLINA. Yellow. Pkt., 10c.

EXTRA CHOICE. Contains the above and many other excellent large flowering sorts. Pkt. 10c.

STARRED AND FRINGED. These are the most distinct and striking Phlox we have. The flowers have a most distinct and starlike appearance, their attractiveness being greatly enhanced by the broad, white margins which border the edges of the petals. Pkt., 10c.

PANSY (*Viola tricolor. Heartsease.*)

The Pansy is a plant that we all delight to grow in plentiful supply for flowers all the year. For very early outdoor bedding, the seed is sown from August to October, in a cold-frame, or in rich, moist garden beds, from which the plants can be transferred to a cold-frame, setting them 2 to 3 inches apart each way before severe winter weather begins. In spring, three-fourths of them can be lifted out for bedding and the rest left to bloom in the frame. For winter blooming in a frame, set the plants about twice as far apart, and thin out half of them in the spring. Cover the blooming plants with sashes, adding a covering of matting or straw in very cold weather. In mild weather, remove the mats and tilt the sashes to admit light, heat and fresh air. In outdoor beds, raised a few inches above the ground, with a mulch of dry leaves and some brush to hold them in place, pansies will often winter nicely and bloom until midsummer, when a relay of young, vigorous plants should be ready to replace them. Spring sowings should be made early so as to secure good flowers during the early rains. Seed sown in a cool, moist place in June and July, and well tended, will give good flowering plants for fall. If they come into bloom in the heat of the summer, the flowers may be small at first, but, as the weather becomes cooler, they will increase in size and beauty. Through summer heat the flowers are finer in a somewhat shaded place, but in almost any situation good Pansy seed will give fine flowers in spring and fall. Early fall sowings give the finest flowers. **The higher-priced sorts produce the largest flowers. This should be borne in mind when ordering.**

IMPERIAL MIXED. This is the finest strain of Giant Pansies it is possible to produce. It is a blend of all that is finest in Pansies from France, England and Germany. It is absolutely unrivaled in range of magnificent cloors, size and substance. To this mixture we are constantly adding the newest novelties as they are introduced, and our customers can confidently rely upon getting all the finest it is possible to procure in this choice blend. Pkt., 20c.

CHOICE MIXED. Pkt. 5c.

PRIMROSE — *PRIMULA VERIS*

YELLOW ENGLISH PRIMROSE. The plants commence to bloom when only about 4 inches high and in a little over a month from sowing the seed, and continue to grow and bloom until frost. The plants will live over if given slight protection and the flowers are even more beautiful the second season. Pkt., 10c.

PETUNIA

For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants equal the Petunia in effectiveness. They commence flowering early and continue a sheet of bloom throughout the whole season until killed by frost; easily cultivated, requiring only a rich soil and a sunny position.

LARGE FLOWERING FRINGED. A strain of incomparable beauty, size and luxuriance. The flowers are exquisitely ruffled or fringed on the edges, and are enormous. Pkt., 5c.

EXTRA LARGE FLOWERING, DOUBLE FRINGED. This extra choice strain produces about 30 per cent of splendid double fringed flowers. Pkt. 25c.

BEDDING MIXED. Pkt., 5c.

HOWARD'S STAR. These beautiful Petunias have large, intensely colored flowers from the centre of each of which start the points of a five-rayed star, which broadens half way up, narrowing to a point at the margin of the flower. The star is a light bluish pink, deepening in color as it reaches the margin, finally blending into the dark, crimson-maroon ground color of the flower. Very prolific bloomers, excellent for bedding. Pkt. 5c.

PORTULACA — ROSE MOSS

This plant will grow and bloom profusely in a dry, hot situation, where almost any other plant would soon die. It is the easiest plant to transplant, and can be taken up and set out when in bloom without being injured. It is a very pretty annual, and blooms till frost.

LARGE FLOWERING DOUBLE. Finest mixed Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

SINGLE. Choice mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

PYRETHRUM — FEVERFEW

GOLDEN FEATHER. A highly ornamental golden yellow foliage plant, unexcelled for bedding. Hardy perennial; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 5c.

POPPY (*Papaver*)

Before Tulips are fairly gone, our gardens begin to be gay with Poppies. Few flowers have the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wooded grounds; others, like the Shirley, are beautiful for cutting. A sandy loam suits Poppies best, and, as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where the plants are to bloom. Sowings made in fall and at intervals in spring will provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart. The best plants are those grown from early sowings while the earth is cool and moist.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES. Tall, large-flowered and showy; average height, 2 to 4 feet.

ORIENTALIS MIXED HYBRIDS. Finest shades. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

NUDICHAULE—(Iceland Poppy). These dwarf, bright yellow Poppies form one of the chief attractions of the garden through several months. They are most beautiful when grown in masses from seed sown every year; 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

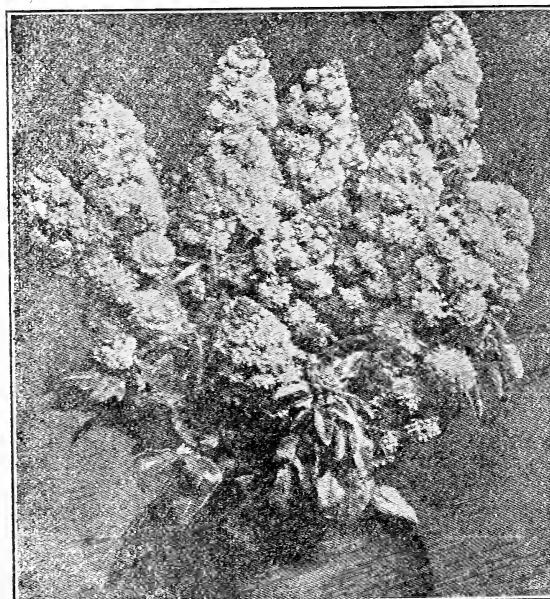
ANNUAL VARIETIES. This section includes double and single flowers of greatly varying sizes, self-colored and daintily edged. All are easily cultivated and greatly admired. Average height, 3 feet.

CARNATION-FLOWERED DWARF. Large carnation-like flowers, very double and most excellent for massing. Pkt., 5c.

SHIRLEY MIXED. Considered by many the finest poppy in cultivation. The colors range from deepest red through the lighter shades of red and pinks to pure white. Pkt., 5c.

MIXED SINGLE. All colors. Pkt., 5c.

MIGNONETTE — RESEDA



MIGNONETTE

This deliciously fragrant annual is a favorite with all. For best results give a cool location.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Golden yellow flowers exceedingly fragrant. Pkt. 10c.

ODORATA. Mixed, many sorts. Pkt., 5c.

MACHET. Of dwarf habit with large number of flower stalks. Very fragrant. Pkt., 10c.

SALVIA

Gorgeous effects can be produced by massing on the lawn or in the garden, or planted in rows along a sunny drive. A perennial, but blooms the first season from seed.

SPLENDENS. Bears a brilliant mass of scarlet bloom until frost. Pkt., 10c.

POPPY (*Papaver*)

Before Tulips are fairly gone, our gardens begin to be gay with Poppies. Few flowers have the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wooded grounds; others, like the Shirley, are beautiful for cutting. A sandy loam suits Poppies best, and, as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where the plants are to bloom. Sowings made in fall and at intervals in spring will provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart. The best plants are those grown from early sowings while the earth is cool and moist.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride). One of the handsomest summer border plants, producing in great profusion splendid flowers for table bouquets, etc. Hardy annual; 2 to 3 feet.

Double. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

SCARLET RUNNER. An old favorite prized not only for the bright scarlet flowers but as well for the delicious beans it produces. Pkt., 5c.

STOCKS

Stocks are among the finest annuals. The seed will germinate in from 3 to 5 days, and the plants commence to bloom in about 10 weeks, and continue until frost. Give good rich soil and good cultivation to get double flowers. In warm climates shade from the noonday sun. They are very thirsty plants; be sure to water well.

GIANT FLOWERED TEN WEEKS. In finest mixture. Pkt. 10c.

CHOICE MIXED. Pkt., 5c.

SUNFLOWER

GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS. Flowers immense, from 12 to 15 inches in diameter. Globular and extremely double, the most effective of all annual sunflower. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM

Exceedingly beautiful and showy, plants hardy perennials.

SINGLE FINEST MIXED. Pkt., 5c.

THUNBERGIA. (Black Eyed Susan). Beautiful, rapid growing annual climbers, useful for boxes, vases hanging baskets and the like. Has profusion of flowers in buff, white and orange with dark eyes. Prefers warm sunny situation and grows 4 feet high. Price per pkt., 5c.

VERBENA

Pretty annual creepers flowering all summer.

MAMMOTH WHITE. Pkt., 10c.

MAMMOTH SCARLET. Pkt., 10c.

MAMMOTH PURPLE. Pkt., 10c.

GRANDIFLORA HYBRIDS. In finest mixture. Pkt., 5c.

VIOLETS

SWEET SCENED BLUE. Pkt., 10c.

WILD CUCUMBER

Most rapid climber known. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN

Choice mixture of annual flowers. Over 25 varieties. Large pkt., 5c.

ZINNIAS

Are undoubtedly among the most showy and ornamental of flowers for either beds or borders.

CHOICE MIXED. Very fine. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET PEAS

SPENCER VARIETIES OR GIANT ORCHID FLOWERING



Because of such enormous size, of waved or fluted appearance and charming blendings of harmonious colors, this New Type can only be appropriately described as Truly Gigantic "Orchid flowered." The flowers are not only of extremely large size, but are distinct in having the outer edges of the standard and wings beautifully crumpled or waved; the tissue being so full that there is not room for it to lie flatly expanded or smoothly rolled. The standard is broad and tall; the wings are broad, well spread and held erect by the keel.

The stems are very long and strong, and remain in bloom for a much longer period than other varieties of Sweet Peas. In size and quality the blossoms cannot be surpassed for cutting.



COUNTESS OF SPENCER

AMERICA. Red and White striped.

APPLE BLOSSOM. Rose White Wings.

ASTA OHN. Lavender.

CLARA CURTIS. Primrose.

COUNTESS OF SPENCER. Deep Pink.

DAINTY SPENCER. White Pink edge.

DOBIES CREAM. Deep Cream

ELFRIDA PEARSON. Shell Pink

FLORA NORTON. Light Blue.

HELEN PIERCE. Blue White, uncottled.

HERCULES. Large Soft Pink.

ILLUMINATOR. Salmon Cerise.

KING EDWARD. Pure Self Red.

KING WHITE. Giant White.

MARGARET ATLEE. Rosy Salmon.

MARGARET MADISON. Azure Blue.

MARIE CORRELLI. Bright Rose.

MARTHA WASHINGTON. White and Deep Pink edge.

MRS. ROUTZAHN. Apricot Pink.

NUBIAN. Giant Chocolate Brown.

OTHELLO. Dark Maroon.

THOMAS STEVENSON. Orange.

WEDGEWOOD. Silvery Lavender.

All of Above Fkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

SUPERB MIXTURE OF GIANT SPENCER HYBRIDS

Containing all varieties named above. Per pkt 10c; per oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

ECKFORD'S EXTRA FINE MIXED.

Contains about fifty varieties and is a splendid assortment of shades and colors. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

HARDY PERENNIAL ROOTS AND PLANTS

Of all the plants that are cultivated for purely ornamental purposes, there are none that have made the rapid strides in public favor like the Hardy Perennial or old-fashioned garden flower. The love for them of late years has increased so much and it is not surprising when we consider the many uses to which they adapt themselves so readily. There are so many of them that will give an abundant blossom the same year as planted, and for cut flowers we know of no class of plants that will give the same satisfaction for so little care. Planting should be commenced as early as possible, usually about ten days after the frost has lifted. If this is done the plants get well established before the hot weather comes in. In preparing the border, dig deeply and freely, add well decayed stable manure. Plant only when the soil is in a friable condition. It is better to heel plants in if the ground is not in good working order and wait until favorable weather, rather than plant in wet and clammy soil.



ACHILLEA "THE PEARL"

ACHILLEA

"THE PEARL." Flowers borne in the greatest profusion the entire summer on strong, erect stems, 2 feet high, of the purest white; as a summer cut bloom it is of great value.

DAISY

BURBANK'S SHASTA. Large snowy-white flowers, in bloom continuously throughout the summer and fall.

DICLYTRA OR DICENTRA

SPECTABILIS (Bleeding Heart or Seal Flower). An old-fashioned favorite; its long racemes of graceful heart-shaped pink flowers are always attractive; it is used largely for forcing, and is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy border, and especially valuable for planting in the shade.

DELPHINIUM

(Hardy Larkspur)

These are deservedly one of the most popular subjects in the hardy border, bold, attractive and highly prepossessing plants of easiest culture; perfectly hardy. They will establish themselves in almost any garden soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment.

AQUILEGIA OR COLUMBINE

The Columbines are one of the most elegant and beautiful of hardy plants, producing their graceful spurred flowers on stems rising 2 feet or more above the beautifully divided foliage, and are highly prized for cutting.

They are not at all particular as to soil or location, although they prefer a sandy loam and a moist but well drained, sunny position.

COERULEA (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Bright blue and white, long-spurred flowers.

COREOPSIS

LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are a rich golden-yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; the main crop comes during the latter part of June, but it continues in bloom the entire summer and autumn; it succeeds everywhere.

GAILLARDIA

(Blanket Flower)

GRANDIFLORA. One of the showiest hardy plants, growing about 2 feet high and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position; beginning to flower in June, they continue the entire season. The large flowers are of gorgeous coloring. The center is dark red brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermillion, and often a combination of all in one flower; excellent for cutting.

GYPSOPHILA

(Baby's Breath)

The Gypsophilas will thrive in any soil in a sunny position, and on account of their gracefully arranged large panicles of minute flowers, should be in every garden.

PANICULATA. A beautiful old-fashioned plant, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. When in bloom during August and September it forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height, and as much through, of minute pure white flowers; forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. For cutting it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers.

HOLLYHOCKS

Whether planted with shrubbery, as clumps on the lawn or in the mixed border, their colossal spikes of bloom produce bold and showy effects, which cannot be secured with any other flowering plant. The Hollyhock requires a deeply dug, well-drained soil, enriched with thoroughly decayed manure, and should be liberally supplied with water during dry weather. A slight protection through the winter will be beneficial; a light covering of loose leaves or evergreen branches will be suitable for this purpose.

AGROSTEMMA**(Rose of Heaven)**

A remarkably pretty hardy plant, having glowing crimson flowers like a single pink and silvery white foliage.

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula Medium). Beautiful large bell-shaped flowers in blue, rose and white colors. The medium is the most satisfactory of the Campanulas. It grows 3 feet high on good soil and blooms for a long time, if flowers are cut immediately upon fading and if planted in a half-shady place.

IRIS

Easily grown and live for years. Bloom for several weeks.

HARDY GARDEN PINKS**(Mixed)**

Strong, year-old roots grown from seeds from fine strains.

SWEET ROCKET

An old-fashioned hardy plant yet a most desirable one. It grows 2 to 3 feet high and blooms freely bearing large clusters of white, lilac and purple flowers. Fine for border or for planting among shrubbery.

MATRIMONY VINE

A vigorous, hardy climbing plant. It covers a great amount of space in a short time, and every new growth is at once covered with bright purple flowers, which are succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries nearly an inch long. It will grow and thrive in any situation, either shade or bright sunlight.

SWEET WILLIAM

Well known, free blooming, hardy perennial plants which produce masses of lovely, brilliant, sweet-scented flowers through a long period, making a splendid effect in beds. One foot high. Flowers are borne on heads or umbels with individual flowers nearly an inch across. Color white, pink, crimson, purple, etc., with rich markings.

HARDY PHLOX

The beauty and usefulness of these grand border plants give them a deservedly first place amongst hardy plants. They succeed in almost any soil enriched with manure, but are much benefited by a mulching of well rotted manure in spring, and in hot weather an occasional soaking of water. If the first flower spikes are cut off as soon as over, and the plants are given a good soaking, a second crop of bloom extending until late in the fall may be expected. The best effects to be had with Phlox are produced by planting masses of each color.

BRIDESMAID. Pure white, with large crimson-carmine eye.

COQUELICOT. A fine orange scarlet with crimson eye. Very fine.

ECLAIREUR. Brilliant rosy magenta with large lighter halo. An excellent variety.

FRAULEIN VON LASSEBURG. The purest snow-white in cultivation. Individual flowers larger than any other white. Extra fine.

JEANNE d'ARC. Pure white, large flowering variety.

JULES CAMBON. Brilliant reddish purple, with very large pure white center. New.

L'AIGLON. One of the best of the deep rose colored varieties; bright carmine eye.

SELMA. A pretty, delicate, soft pale rose, with distinct red eye.

RUDBECKIA**(Cone Flower)**

Indispensable plants for the hardy border; grow and thrive anywhere, giving a wealth of bloom, which are well suited for cutting.

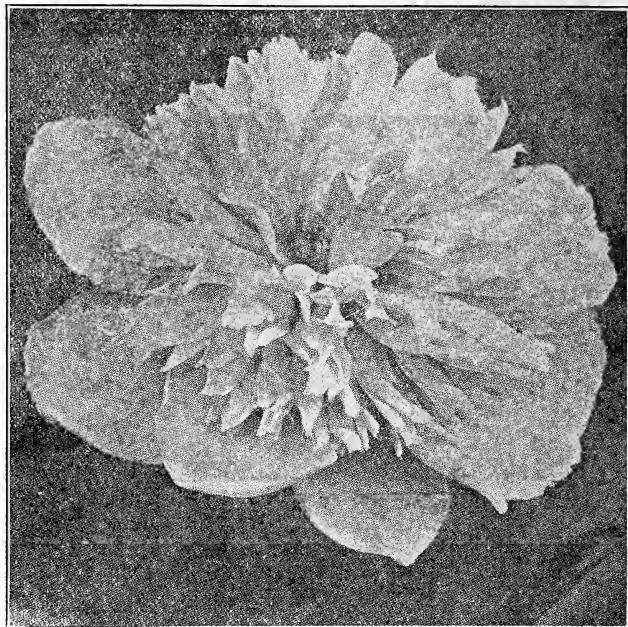
"GOLDEN GLOW." We question if any one hardy perennial plant has ever met with greater popularity than this. It is a strong, robust grower, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet, and produces masses of double golden yellow Cactus Dahlia-like flowers from July to September.

PEONIES

**Hardy as the Oak---Once Planted all is Done
Increasing In Size and Beauty With Age**

The Peony is now beyond all doubt the most popular of all the hardy, herbaceous plants. During recent years it has been so vastly improved that now large acreages are being devoted to growing cut flowers for market, so beautiful and highly prized are the blossoms. Peonies will thrive anywhere and in any garden soil. Plant in good soil, but not on freshly manured ground. All the fertilizer should be placed on top after the ground is frozen. A liberal dressing every year will produce fine flowers. Set the roots slanting with the topmost buds three inches below the surface.

For permanent planting, Peonies should be set 3 to 4 feet apart each way, and left undisturbed for at least ten years, when they may be taken up, divided and re-set.



WHITE VARIETIES.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. The best known Peony; flower of immense size, 7 to 8 inches in diameter; snow white, with some red spots on the edges of the center petals. Very Sweet. Early.

Princess of Wales.—White mottled and variegated with rose. Early.

Reine des Francias.—Center petals delicate cream changing to white; outer ones broader and delicate rose color. Early.

Mrs. Douglas. Pure white except outer petals which are tinted with pink; center finely fringed. Mid-season.

RED AND PINK VARIETIES

GRANDIFLORA. A late blooming Peony with flesh-pink flowers borne on tall, strong stems.

DELICATISSIMA. Very large; delicate, clear pink, lighter in the center; very fragrant; free bloomer; exceptionally pretty in the bud; a quality flower in every sense. It is unexcelled as a cut flower. Blooms in mid-season.

ROSE FRAGRANS. A bright, dark rose; exceptionally fragrant; late.

Gen. Sherman.—A large rose-colored flower with purplish tinge. A strong grower.

Genl. Schofield.—Pale rose striped with crimson. A robust plant with tall stems. Mid-season.

Genl. Hancock.—A large bright light rose colored flower. A very free bloomer. Mid-season.

Mrs. Pleas.—Broad outside petals, purplish-rose; inside, fringed, straw color tipped with white; center, bright rose.

Legal Tender.—Large purplish rose. A vigorous plant and one of the good ones.

Jupiter.—A large full double crimson shading to light rose. Early.

Terry No. 2.—A light lavender pink. Mid-season.

Thomas Meehan.—Light rose edged with white. A large, fine double flower. One of the best early peonies.

Plenissima Rosea.—Large flower, bright rose and full double. Mid-season.

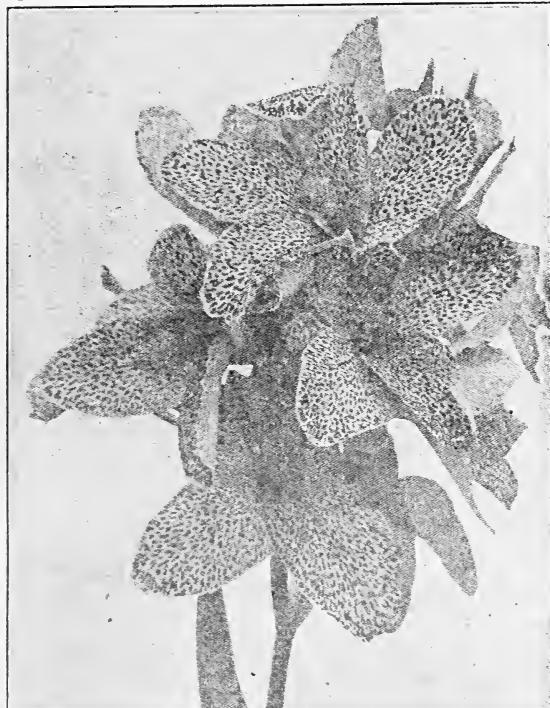
Mrs. Fletcher.—A deep dark rose color, blooming in late mid-season.

Marguerite Windheim.—A rich dark red flower, very double and a rapid grower. The best deep red we have seen. Late.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS, ROOTS AND PLANTS

CANNAS

The Canna has long been considered an almost indispensable plant for flower garden or lawn embellishment. So popular have they become and so thoroughly are they adapted for bedding purposes, that every summer thousands of them are planted in all the parks, cemeteries and private places in the country. A more gorgeous sight can scarcely be imagined than the many great masses of them of all colors we frequently see. The flowers are produced in great clusters throughout the entire summer.



CANNA, FLORENCE VAUGHAN.

CHARLES HENDERSON. Three feet. An excellent bedder; foliage deep green with narrow bronze margin; flowers large and produced in great abundance; color rich crimson.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. Five feet. A magnificent variety; golden yellow, dotted with spots of bright scarlet; foliage green.

KING HUMBERT. Five feet. In this grand Canna we have a combination of the highest type of flowers with the finest bronze foliage. Its flowers measure six inches in diameter, produced in gigantic trusses, a brilliant orange-scarlet with bright red markings; foliage broad and massive, of a rich coppery-bronze.

MADAME CROZY. Four feet. Still the leading Canna of its kind and color. The flowers are borne in great clusters; color a glossy brilliant vermillion bordered with gold; foliage bright

HUNGARIA.—The ideal pink bedding Canna; flowers large, in good sized trusses. An unusual shade and one not found in any other variety. Height, 3½ feet.

SOUVENIR D'ANTOINE CROZY. Four feet. The best of the gold-bordered varieties; flowers large; color an intense scarlet-crimson, rich and dazzling, bordered with golden yellow; foliage green.

AUSTRIA. Golden yellow, dotted red. Orchid flowering. Green foliage, 5 to 6 feet high.

ALLEMANIA. 4 to 5 feet. Green foliage. The outer petals are scarlet, with broad yellow border. Inside of bloom scarlet and dark red.

VENUS. 4 feet. A rosy pink with border of creamy yellow. Green foliage.

MUSAFOLIA. 6 feet. Large green leaves. Used for backgrounds. Flower small.

CINNAMON VINE

A lovely climber, taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of its delicate white flowers. The leaves are heart-shaped, bright, glossy green. Growth is very rapid, reaching about eight feet in height; quite hardy.

MADEIRA VINE

The Madeira vine is of rapid growth, with dense and beautiful foliage, twining to great height. It grows anywhere, but does better in a warm, sunny, sheltered location. It is also a very pretty plant for training around the windows in the house.

HARDY LILIES.

AURATUM. The glorious, gold-banded lily of Japan and one of the most superb plants in cultivation. Its immense ivory-white flowers are thickly studded with yellow and crimson spots, while in the center of each petal is a golden band, fading at its edges into the white. Such choice bulbs as we offer, if well cared for, will give from five to ten magnificent flowers the first year and under good cultivation will, after becoming well established, give from ten to fifty blossoms.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM. Pure white flowers with a greenish band through the center of each petal; of great substance, very fragrant. One of the best for general culture.

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM. No words can overstate the brilliant beauty of these famous Japanese lillies. The six broad white or pink petals are thickly dotted with rose or crimson spots and the graceful form and brilliant color make them very effective and desirable. Especially thrifty Bulbs.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

GLADIOLI

You are sure of fine flowers if you plant Gladiolus, the most attractive of all summer flowering bulbs. They need only a little culture to keep the weeds down, will grow in any good garden soil and with ordinary rainfall seldom fail to flower the same season because their growth is assured from the stored up strength in the bulbs. Wonderful improvements have been made recently in the size and colorings of these flowers. Plant about the 1st of May.

AMERICA. One of the best Gladioli in existence. The color is a most beautiful soft pink, very much like the Enchantress Carnation. Individual flowers are very large and massive, and as a group or in vases there is no other flower which can excel it in effectiveness.

PEACE. Flowers are of perfect paper white, with a slight pink shade on lower half of the petal. The spike is set solid and perfect with the flowers from top to bottom.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. A new variety which excited great comment and admiration, both for size of flower and beauty; the color of the flower is a light scarlet; the flowers are very large, usually measuring from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter and are borne on long stems with from 4 to 6 flowers open at a time.

BARON HULOT. Good-sized flower, well arranged on straight spikes; color, dark violet bordering on blue.

HALLEY. Delicate salmon-pink, slightly roseate, the lower petals showing a creamy blotch bisected by a red stripe. One of the earliest to bloom.

PINK BEAUTY. The earliest flowering Gladiolus. Rose with dark blotch.

SCHWABEN. An imported variety having strong spikes with well expanded flowers of clear yellow with dark blotch in center.

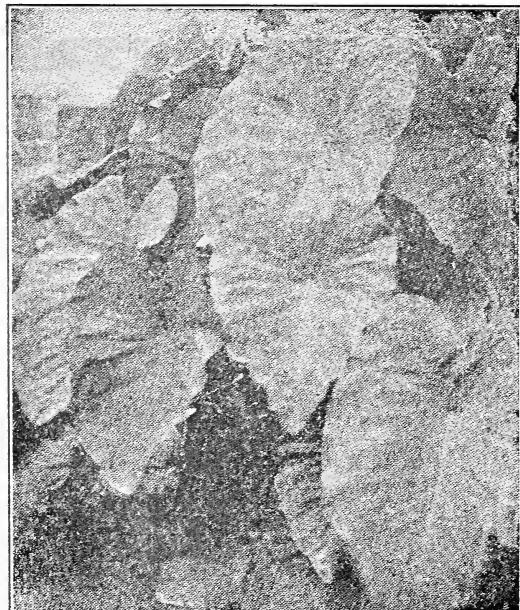
PANAMA. A favorite with Gladiolus fanciers. Similar to America, but is of a rich rose-pink.

WILLY WIGMAN. A white ground delicately tinted rose and having a large carmine blotch on the lower petals. A most desirable variety.

PERFECTION MIXTURE. Includes the above and many other named varieties selected to give a proper color proportion. There is nothing finer than this mixture.



KUNDERDI GLORY.



CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

(Elephant's Ear.)

ESCUENTUM. This is one of the handsomest of ornamental leaved plants. Roots obtained in the spring will make good plants in the summer. Leaves three feet or more in length, nearly as broad. Mammoth bulbs and Selected bulbs.

TUBEROSES

The bulbs we offer are unsurpassed in blooming qualities and purity of strain. In this latitude May 1st is ample time to plant in the open ground, but the bulbs can be started in pots much earlier if desired.

EXCELSIOR PEARL. Short stalks, long spikes, large flowers, full, double and sweet; mammoth bulbs. Mexican long spike crest single flowers.

DAHLIAS

These plants are so well known that no description is necessary. No garden should be without some of these brilliant autumn flowers.

The Dahlia requires a sunny location in light, well fertilized soil, a liberal supply of water and plenty of space in which to grow. Roots ready for delivery in April.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

AUGUSTE NONIN. A large dark red flower of beautiful form and borne on long stems.

DELICE. A beautiful true shade of pink. Large flowers on stiff stems.

JACK ROSE. A sturdy grower. Flowers a rich crimson of fine form.

MINNIE McCULLOUGH. Very striking. Soft golden yellow tipped bronzy red; effective under artificial light, perfect form, on long, erect stems.

PEARL DeLYON. Pure white. Very large, full flowers. Florets serrated at points, giving the flowers a fine feathery appearance.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

FLORADORA. Beautiful pure garnet. Splendid form and free bloomer.

KRIEMHILDE. Deep rosy pink with lighter center. A distinct and valuable variety as the flowers keep a long time after cutting.

FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

FERTILIZERS, INOCULATION and INSECTICIDES

All tools, sprayers, insecticides, fertilizers, poultry supplies, etc., listed on following pages, subject to market changes.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE. Especially prepared and recommended for lawns, parks, boulevards, flowers and shrubbery of all kinds. It is in a finely pulverized state, absolutely free of weed seeds, due to the extreme heat to which it is exposed during manufacture, and contains food in quickly available form. It is also practically odorless and does not give the lawn an undesirable appearance when applied.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLYING. It should be applied in early spring at the rate of 10 pounds per 100 square feet of surface, broadcast, followed by a thorough wetting from the hose in order for it to be in a partially decomposed state when thaw sets in. This insures the grass an early start and continues feeding throughout the growing season. The result will be a quick growth of green, luxuriant grass.

PRICES. 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$10.00; 1,000 lbs., \$19.00; ton, \$36.00.

NEBRASKA SEED CO.'S LAWN FERTILIZER
Lawn grass is a voracious feeder and will not thrive and hold its beautiful dark green color and velvety appearance unless it receives a sufficient supply of suitable food. Because so few appreciate this fact is the reason there are so many poor, rusty-looking lawns. **Stable Manure** is unpleasant to handle, ill-looking and decidedly odorous, and is also full of waste material. It contains weed seeds which are obnoxious, and it often takes years to eradicate the weeds, causing an unnecessary amount of labor. All these objections are obviated by the use of our **Lawn Fertilizer**.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The first application should be made early in the Spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, at the rate of 25 pounds of fertilizer to every 1,000 square feet of lawn, evenly distributed. For seeding down a new lawn scatter double the amount, say 50 pounds of fer-

LAWINE. A magnificent flower of largest size white suffused blush.

MRS. GEORGE STEVENSON. Very large, clear canary yellow, the best yellow cactus.

SHOW DAHLIAS

A. D. LAVONI. Show. Delicate pink. Well-formed flowers with long stems. Very desirable for cutting. This is an old standard dahlia which every dahlia grower has retained from its introduction, on account of its exquisitely beautiful color and perfectly round, ball-shaped flower. One of the freest blooming dahlias in cultivation.

RED HUSSAR. Richest dazzling cardinal red. Strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer on long stems. Best red show dahlia for cutting.

WHITE SWAN. Large, pure white. Reliable.

YELLOW DUKE. A free flowering, long stemmed variety; its full quilled blooms of primrose yellow being exceedingly soft and pretty.

UNNAMED DOUBLE DAHLIAS. Good sorts. Red white, pink and yellow.

tilizer, broadcast, on every 1,000 square feet, and rake it in thoroughly before sowing the seed. Price 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

NITRATE OF SODA, OR CHILI SALT PETER

Nitrate of Soda is the cheapest and best form in which to apply nitrogen to plants. Gardeners who are using farm manure should continue to use it, but use Nitrate of Soda in addition to other fertilizers. If your object is to grow maximum crops you must in some way furnish the plants with nitrate. No matter what manure or fertilizer is used the nitrogen must be converted into nitrate before the plants can use it. Price: 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 30c; 20 lbs., \$1.50.

BUG DEATH. This is a fungicide, insecticide and plant food combined. 1 lb. Pkg, 20c; 3 lb. pkg. 50c; 5 lb. pkg. 75c; 12½ lb. pkg. \$1.50.

BLACK LEAF 40. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate for spraying vegetables, fruits and flowers to destroy sucking insects. One oz. bottle, 35c; ½ lb. tin \$1.00; 2 lb. tin \$3.25.

TOBACCO DUST. For dusting plants affected with aphid, also used on squash vines and melons and now largely used for fumigating. 1 lb. 10c; 5 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., \$1.50.

KEROSENE EMULSION. (Liquid.) Used as a summer wash against scale, plant lice and aphid. Ready for use by simply adding water. Qt., 55c; ½ gal., \$1.00; gal., \$1.50.

NIKOTEEEN. An economical and powerful nicotine extract. One part to 600 of water is sufficiently strong to kill all insects except scale, for which use 1 to 400. 1 oz. 35c; 1¼ oz. 55c; ½ lb. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$2.00.

SLUG SHOT, HAMMOND'S. To destroy potato bugs and those on tomato and egg plants, currant worms, cabbage lice and worms. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs.,

DEVOE & RAYNOLDS CO.

ESTABLISHED



IN 1753

MAKERS OF WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
PARIS GREEN
NEW YORK CHICAGO

DEVOE PURE PARIS GREEN

The old reliable, a strong effective poison for potato bugs, tobacco and other leaf-eating insects. Can be applied either dry or in a solution of water. DEVOE, the strongest and brightest Paris Green on the market.

1/4 lb. cartons	\$.25
1/2 lb. cartons40
1 lb. cartons75

DEVOE CALCIUM ARSENATE

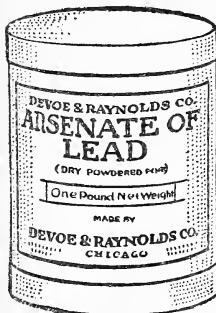
Dry Powdered Form

For the control of potato bugs. Calcium Arsenate is a lighter, more fluffy powder than Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green—more bulky. When used dry, will dust more plants per pound, and when mixed with water will stay in suspension better and give you better and more uniform distribution. Lead Oxide in Arsenate of Lead has no insecticide or fungicide value; but Calcium Arsenate is made on a lime base which has fungicide value. Lime adheres perfectly to foliage; will not wash off easily and is white. For protection against the potato beetle, cabbage and tobacco worms.

1/2 lb. cartons	\$.35
1 lb. cartons60
5 lb. cartons	2.50

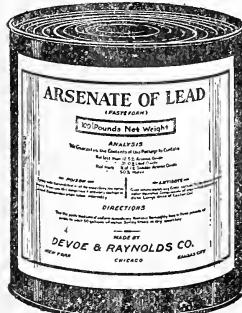
DEVOE ARSENATE OF LEAD

Dry Powdered Form



1/2 lb. cartons	\$.40
1 lb. cartons75
5 lb. cartons	3.25

DEVOE ARSENATE OF LEAD—Pulp Form



tatoes and tobacco and all kinds of fruit trees.	
1 lb. cans	\$.45
2 lb. cans85
5 lb. cans	2.00

DEVOE BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Dry Powdered Form

The best fungicide for curing or preventing blotch, rot, mildew, blight, leaf curl, scab or other fungous diseases on fruit and plants, if used dry.

For potatoes, dust without reduction, 4 to 5 lbs. per acre (according to size of vines).

For fruit trees, dust after reducing one lb. of Dry Bordeaux with 20 lbs. of lime dust.

For spray: To make the equivalent of 4-4-50 mixture, use one pound of Dry Bordeaux Mixture to 6 1/4 gallons of water. For 5-5-50 mixture, use 1 pound to 5 gallons of water.

1 lb. cartons	\$.55
5 lb. cartons	2.25



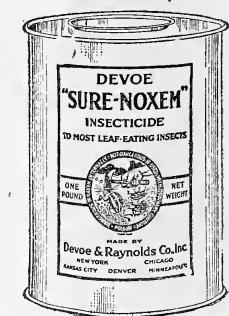
DEVOE "SURE NOXEM"—Dry Powdered Form

Insecticide—To Most Leaf-Eating Insects

One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying worms and insects.

Use on cabbage, cauliflower, tomato plants, cucumber vines, melon vines, currant bushes, gooseberry bushes, vegetables and flowers of all kinds attacked by leaf-eating insects.

1 lb. sifter top cartons \$.20
5 lb. packages..... .55



LIME AND SULPHUR SOLUTION

Guaranteed to Test 33 Degree Beaume

A fertilizer, a sheep dip, a fungicide. It is generally conceded that the best defense against San Jose Scale and kindred enemies of the orchard, is in spraying with a solution of lime and sulphur. The experiment stations and leading orchardists now generally recommend its use. To meet the growing demand for this remedy, we are now supplying the trade with Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution.

1 quart	\$.35
1 gallon90



BROWN AND GRAY PRUNING PAINT

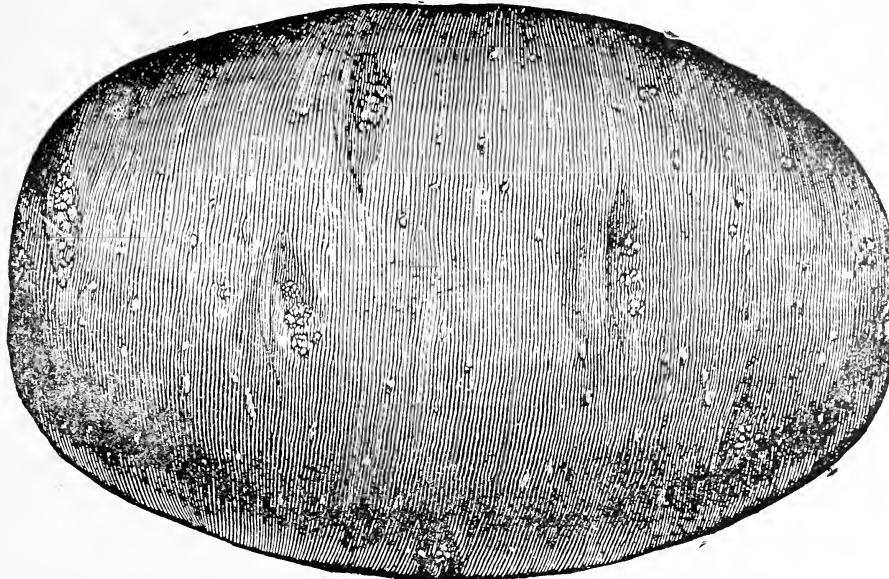
Ready Mixed

This is an insecticide paint, to be used on all trees, shrubs and vines after pruning. It not only helps to heal the wound, but keeps out all moisture, prevents "bleeding" and kills insects.

1/4 gal. cans	\$.40
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NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES

It is a well known fact that the shortness of the season, the cool climate and congenial soil of the North develop in the potato, qualities of earliness, hardiness, productiveness, vigor and disease resistance not found in our home grown stock. For this reason we contract each year for our seed potatoes in those quarters.



EARLY OHIO

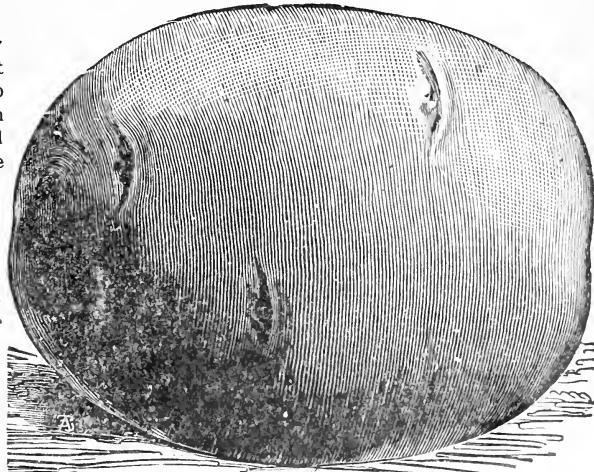
EARLY OHIO. Early Ohio is the most popular potato in this country. We have more calls for it than for any other variety. Every potato grower knows just about what it will do in his locality. It is the standard extra early the country over, and other varieties are measured by it.

We consider our stock of Ohio to be the earliest, purest and altogether the handsomest stock of Early Ohio potatoes to be found anywhere. On these points we challenge comparison with stock from any other source. We do not admit that its equal exists among Early Ohio potatoes. They are grown under conditions that make them cost more than common stock. They are selected with the utmost care and the result is grand, such as to delight everyone who knows and appreciates a good potato. Every one of them is a picture of what an Early Ohio potato should be.

EARLY SIX WEEKS. This variety is very evidently a seedling of the Early Ohio, which it resembles in very way. The potatoes grow so rapidly that under favorable circumstances in six weeks they are as large as hen's eggs, and therefore, fit for family use in six weeks from the time of planting.

RED BLISS TRIUMPH. Combines the wonderful productiveness of the old Peerless with all the good qualities of the Early Rose, is much more productive and matures its crop at least a week in advance of the Early Rose. Tubers are of medium size, round and uniform in shape, with but a very few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Its great beauty, productiveness and fine quality make Red Bliss Triumph have won their way, and we recommend them as the best early potato in the world, and the most profitable to the grower.

OMAHA EARLY ROSE. Now we offer you a new Early Rose named after our own beautiful town. It is earlier and the tubers larger than the old and popular Early Rose, and under ordinary field culture will yield 250 to 300 bushels to the acre. We know you will be more than satisfied if you give this fine new sort a trial, as it is the standard early potato; rosy blush skin; white flesh; early, productive, and of excellent flavor; a fine keeper.



RURAL NEW YORKER NO. 2. Well known now the country over, and very largely planted for a profitable main crop. It commands the highest price in all the leading markets of the country. It has a long, rather spindling vine, with dark colored stalks, dark green leaves and purple blossoms; tubers nearly round, flattened, with very smooth, pure white skin, uniform in size, quite numerous in the hill, always very attractive in appearance. Our stock of Rural New Yorkers this year is a splendid one, and our prices are certainly very reasonable.

CLOVERS



RED CLOVER, MEDIUM (*Trifolium pratense*). This species is regarded by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purpose of agriculture. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under for manurial purposes.

Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. It pays always to buy the best grade of Clover Seed which can be obtained. Even though the first cost is twice as much as cheaper seed, it will be found in the long run that inferior seed is the most expensive, not only on account of less hay or seed being produced from it, but from the fact that one's land becomes infested with weed seeds which decrease the value of the land on which they are growing.

MAMMOTH RED OR PEA VINE CLOVER. Compared with common Red Clover, its flower, foliage and stems are of a darker color, and its seed is the product of the flower of the first crop, while the seed of the common Red Clover is the product of the flower of the second crop, and different in some other characteristics of little importance. It is valuable when sown with other grasses for mixed hay, as it ripens later than the common Red Clover, and about the time that Timothy, Orchard and other grasses ripen, thereby making the hay a much better quality. Being a very rank grower, it is coming into very general use for soilings purposes. Sow twelve to fifteen pounds to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

ALSYKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*). This clover comes from the little province of Alaska, in Sweden. It is one of the hardest varieties known, being perennial and absolutely refuses to winter kill; it is alike capable of resisting the extreme of drouth or wet. It is a great favorite with all who have tried it. Produces annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. Sow in spring or fall about eight or ten pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*). An excellent pasture clover, forming in conjunction with the Kentucky Blue Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Sow five or six pounds to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

ESPERSSETTE OR SAINFOIN (*Hedysarum Onobrychis*). This is a leguminous plant with stems from two to four feet long, tapering, smooth, leaves in pairs of pointed, oblong leaflets, slightly hairy on the under side, flower stalks higher than the leaves, ending in a spike of crimson or variegated flowers, succeeded by flat, hard pods, toothed on the edges and prickly on the

sides, root perennial, hardy and woody. Flowers in July. Espersette is considered an indispensable forage plant, improving the quality of milk when fed to milch cows. It is especially adapted to dry soils, sands, gravel and barren regions, with rainfall scarce and irrigation unobtainable. To produce a good stand sow forty to fifty pounds per acre. Weight 24 lbs. per bushel.

YELLOW TREFOIL (*Medicago lupulina*). An annual or biennial suitable for pasture in wet meadows or for stiff, clayey soils too poor for Red Clover. It is very useful in some sections of the country, sometimes used for hay. 16 lbs.

CRIMSON OR SCARLET CLOVER (*Trifolium incarnatum*). It is a native of southern Europe and is now largely grown in our southern states for improving the soil by turning under. The yield of fodder is immense, and, after cutting, it at once commences growing again, and continues until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long; blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red or carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow in the fall, fifteen pounds of seed per acre.

For Prices, See Enclosed Leaflet.

On account of the early publication of this catalogue we cannot guarantee any prices on Clover, Grass and Field Seeds. These are market articles, and prices are subject to variation, but purchasers may depend on having them at the lowest ruling price date of order. Market prices of the day or special prices on large lots cheerfully given on application. Express or freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser, except when sufficient money is sent to repay charges. Seamless cotton bags extra at value.



Order These



BRANDS



They Are THE BEST

ESPERSSETTE OR SAINFOIN...
YELLOW TREFOIL
CRIMSON CLOVER.....

FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

ALFALFA

Medicago Sativa.
THE BEST PAYING CROP ON THE FARM



Alfalfa is the imperial forage crop of America. While other field crops surpass in acreage and total yield, in net returns per acre alfalfa is clearly in the lead.

The empire over which alfalfa rules, while not as large as that of corn or wheat, is yet the most remarkable because of the quality and riches that follow in its wake wherever this monarch goes. The time is not far distant when alfalfa will occupy every available acre in every congenial area in America; when the demand for the crop and for its products for seed and hay at home and for meal abroad will be even greater than the supply.

Alfalfa is one of the few crops that leave the soil in better condition for having grown on it. It makes heavy soils more porous, supplies humus, brings up plant foods from lower depths and fixes nitrogen to its roots from the air to nourish later crops after the alfalfa has been plowed up.

All in all, it is the grandest forage plant on earth, and cannot be too highly recommended.

So profitable is it when once established, that every farmer can afford to take great pains to obtain a stand. Our free Alfalfa booklet gives detailed instructions as to its handling from the preparation of the soil and sowing of the seed to the harvesting of the crop. As the best of seed is essential to the highest results, we earnestly recommend the use of our "Purity" brand. Like our other grades this seed is American grown, raised in the West and Northwest on non-irrigated land. It is absolutely free of noxious weeds and other foreign matter. It contains none but fully matured seeds and of the highest possible viability. We invite the most critical examination and the most careful analysis.

PRICES. Subject to Market Variations.

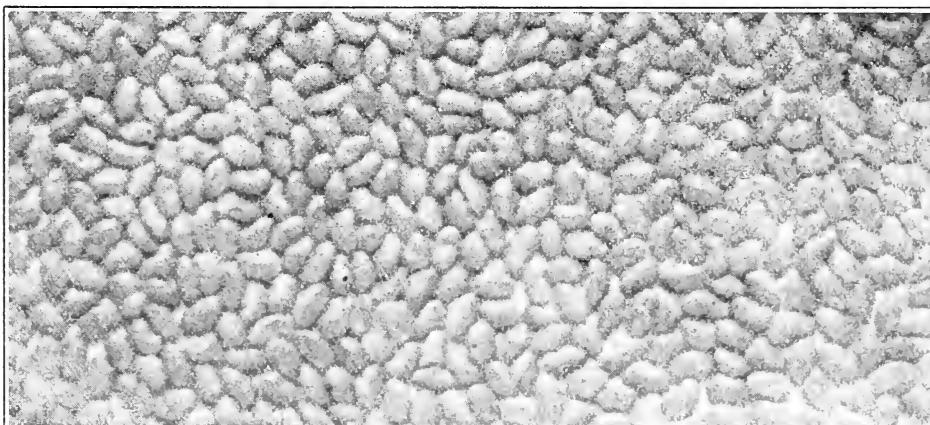
Write for samples and prices on large quantities.

GRIMM ALFALFA. This is an extremely hardy variety originally brought from Germany over fifty years ago. Some of the earliest seedlings are still producing heavily. On account of its productiveness and extra hardiness it has attained considerable prominence in recent years. It is however a very shy seeding sort, seldom producing more than half as large a crop of seed as ordinary alfalfa.

For Prices, See Enclosed Leaflet.



A WELL DEVELOPED PLANT OF ALFALFA



PURITY ALFALFA SEED ENLARGED

Inoculation of Alfalfa Seed is absolutely necessary for the best results—See Page 64
FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET



Prices Subject to Market Changes

TURKESTAN ALFALFA

The seed of Turkestan Alfalfa was first secured from Russian Turkestan by Prof. N. E. Hansen, while engaged as agricultural explorer for the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

The climate of Turkestan is not unlike that of our interior states, being far removed from the ocean and surrounded by wide expanses of dry land. The summers are very hot and long, and in many places the evaporation exceeds the quantity of moisture that has fallen during the year. Cattle raising is the main industry. The flourishing growth of this variety of alfalfa under such rigorous conditions gave every reason to believe it would prove equally valuable in this country.

Extensive trials in Western Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas, in which it successfully withstood a minimum temperature of 45 degrees below zero without injury, soon proved its hardiness.

In periods of extended drouth it has been found to greatly outyield ordinary alfalfa. This is largely attributed to its longer and stronger tap root reaching stores of moisture beyond the depth of other alfalfa.

Not only does it endure extreme drought and cold, but excellent crops of it have been raised on strongly alkaline soils.

In this way Turkestan Alfalfa permits of a great extension of the area heretofore devoted to the cultivation of Alfalfa, and this, too, in sections where climatic conditions have almost prohibited the growing of leguminous forage crops.

The plants grow strong, more leafy with slender and less woody stems than the common sorts, thereby making a finer and more nutritious hay.

It is generally possible to cut one more crop per season than of other sorts.

The seed we offer is imported direct from Turkestan.



Our Best Brand

Ask for our booklet on Alfalfa and Sweet Clover, giving full directions for preparing the soil, seeding, and handling the crop.

SWEET CLOVER

This plant from being considered a pest and legislated against, has in the past few years come to be ranked with red clover and alfalfa as a food crop and soil improver.

It will grow on any soil that will grow clover or alfalfa and on many soils that will grow neither of these. It lives but two years. The first season it makes a rapid growth and may be cut for hay or pastured in the latter part of the summer. The second year it will make two crops of hay or one of hay and a seed crop, as the second year it blossoms, bears seed and dies.

The roots are large and fleshy and penetrate deeply into the soil, which on the death of the plant decay rapidly and furnish a large amount of humus. The same nitrogen gathering bacteria that are found on alfalfa live on the sweet clover roots making it as valuable a source of nitrogen as the former. It is invaluable for enriching a thin sandy, hard, rocky or sour soil.

It may be used freely as pasture as cattle do not bloat on it as when using alfalfa or

red clover. The hay is equal to alfalfa, especially when cut before it becomes woody.

Sow 15 to 20 lbs per acre, either fall or spring but preferably in the spring.

We offer the following varieties:

WHITE SWEET OR BOKHARA CLOVER—(*Melilotus alba*). A biennial growing 4 to 6 feet high and the variety most widely used. Solid, hulled seeds. Prices subject to market changes:

Write for samples and prices on large quantities.

YELLOW SWEET CLOVER—(*Melilotus officinalis*). A biennial, similar to the foregoing, but smaller and of more trailing manner of growth. Claimed by many to be superior for pasture.

GIANT WHITE ANNUAL or HUBAM CLOVER. This is a valuable new type discovered by Prof. Hughes of the Iowa State College. It is just like the big biennial white except that it is an annual and makes its entire growth and seeds the first season. Seed very scarce yet.

YELLOW ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER—(*Melilotus Indica*).

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

GRASS SEEDS

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa Pratensis*). Agriculturally this is well called the King of all Pasture Grasses. Wherever this grass does well, generally on lime soil, land there at once commands a high price, as it becomes the animal breeder's ideal location. This grass requires some time to establish itself. For a couple of years should only be lightly grazed. Time for sowing depends on the locality. There are three principal times of sowing, in the Fall, in the early Spring and again in June. Sow three bushels (14 lbs. to the bu.) per acre. This seed should never be covered, but only rolled after sowing, as the seed germinates better in the light than in the dark. Our seed this year was specially saved for us by one of the largest Kentucky growers, is almost free from foreign and chaffy matter, and our tests show a very high percentage of germination. Purchasers should beware of cheap Blue Grass, as it is sure to be light seed or else mixed with the cheaper Canadian Blue Grass.

For lawn purposes it is the standard and superior to any other sort. Under favorable soils it will withstand all variations in weather and climate. For lawns sow 50 to 75 lbs. per acre; for pasture, 30 lbs.

RHODE ISLAND BENT (*Agrostis Canina*). Of dwarfer habit, with shorter, narrower leaves than Red Top. It makes a beautiful, close, fine turf and is one of the very best grasses for lawns in mixture with other sorts. It adapts itself to almost any soil, rich and moist, or dry sandy and sterile. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Ask for prices.

CREEPING BENT (*Agrostis Stolonifera*). The distinctive feature of this species is its compact creeping rooting stems. It is of rapid growth and spreading habit, and the stoloniferous roots form a strong enduring turf that is positively improved by constant trampling. Being of fine texture it is most valuable for lawns, putting greens, and terraces. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre.

RED TOP (*Agrostis Vulgaris*). A very hardy, native, perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, however, even to quite dry situations, and stands our hot climate admirably. It is perhaps the most permanent grass we have and remains green for the greater part of the year. Its long trailing stems form a very close matting turf that is not affected by trampling. In chaff, per lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$15.00. Fancy seed free from chaff (sow 25 lbs. to the acre).

SWEET VERNAL (*Anthoxanthum Odoratum*). Valuable on account of its delicious perfume; when included in hay its aroma is imparted to other grasses, enhancing the value of the hay and making it relished by the stock. Ask for prices.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (*Avena Elatior*). This produces an abundant supply of foliage and is valuable for pasture on account of its early and luxuriant growth. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*). The most valuable grass for the southern states, as it withstands heat and drouth wonderfully well. Is valuable for hay and pasture and unsurpassed for lawns in the south, as it runs over the ground, forming a dense turf. Sow 8 lbs. per acre.

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL (*Cynosurus Cristatus*). A stoloniferous perennial, forming a smooth, compact and lasting turf. It thrives best on rich, moist land, but it can accommodate itself to almost any soil. Its roots penetrate deeply into the ground, which enables it to stand severe droughts. It makes a good bottom grass and is therefore valuable in mixtures for lawns and putting greens. It thrives well in the shade.



ORCHARD GRASS



RED TOP



SHEEP FESCUE



ENGLISH RYE GRASS

FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

GRASS SEEDS

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis Glomerata*). No farm should be without a small field of Orchard Grass, as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses, stands the drouth, grows well in the shade, does well in wet and poor ground, and is splendid to prevent worn-out fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pastureage three weeks before any other and after close grazing, ten days' rest is sufficient to produce another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on Blue Grass. It makes a very heavy sod, and when well set remains for many years. It is especially adapted for winter grazing, as it remains green all the season. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre.

HARD FESCUE (*Festuca Duriuscula*). This grass does well in sandy pastures. Is a slender, and very tufted perennial, a dwarf form of Sheep's Fescue. A good grass for resisting drought. Of fair value as a lawn grass, and must be sown very thickly on account of its forming tufts. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Ask for prices.

VARIOUS LEAVED FESCUE (*F. Heterophylla*). A perennial grass, native of Europe. Of some value agriculturally as a bottom grass in pastures. Good for both hay and pasture. For lawn purposes is quite desirable, especially for shaded places, its fine soft leaves and its creeping roots making a very good turf. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre.

SHEEP'S FESCUE (*F. Ovina*). Suited to light, sandy soil, and dry uplands or hillsides. It is deep rooted, and not affected by extreme drouth. Sheep are especially fond of it. Sow 35 lbs. per acre. Ask for prices.

MEADOW FESCUE OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*F. Pratensis*). Grows two or three feet high, but never in large tufts like Orchard Grass. One of the earliest, most nutritious and productive grasses. It is especially suitable for permanent pasture; thrives well in all soils, but to best advantage on moist lands. Makes good hay and cattle thrive well on it, whether dry or in a green state. It succeeds well even in poor soil, and, as its roots penetrate the earth twelve to fifteen inches, it is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as Red Clover. It is one of the hardiest grasses after a good stand is secured; it will stand more freezing than any other variety. It yields an abundant crop of seed, about eight to ten bushels per acre, which can be threshed by any threshing machine. Notwithstanding its acknowledged merits, this grass has been sown only to a limited extent in this country. It is deserving of much more attention than it has heretofore received from our western farmers. Sow about twelve to eighteen pounds per acre in spring or fall.

RED OR CREEPING FESCUE (*F. Rubra*). This is a creeping rooted species of Fescue. On account of its creeping roots, forms a compact and durable turf, especially valuable for binding loose soils and for gravelly banks and dry slopes. An excellent bottom grass for pastures and especially for those which are quite shaded. For a lawn grass, is very good, especially for shaded spots. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

JOHNSON GRASS (*Sorghum Halapense*). This is a species of the Sorghum family. It is an excellent grass for grazing, and contains a large percentage of saccharine matter. Sow about 25 lbs. to the acre. ASK FOR PRICES.

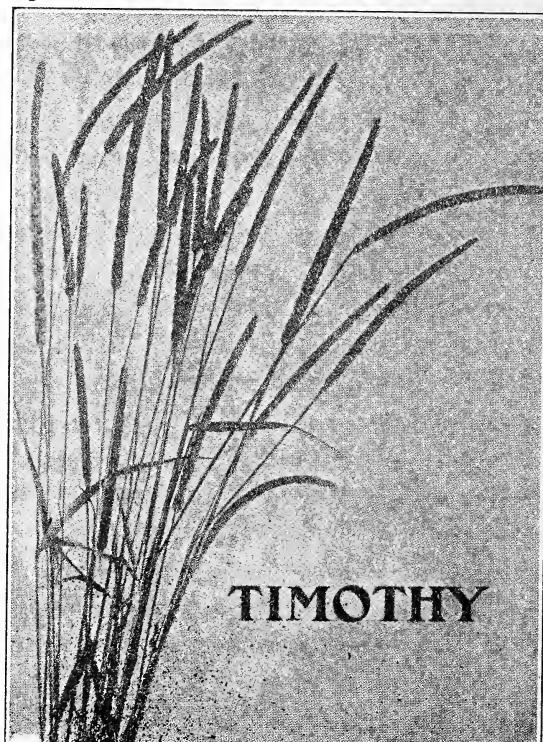
ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE (*Lolium Perenne*). The hay grass of England where its position is the same as Timothy in the United States. Also does very well in this country. Good for both pasture and meadows. Moist and

rich clays or loams are the soils best suited to it. The seed is heavy and very quick to start. It is a valuable lawn grass, especially where quick results are sought. Sow 50 to 60 lbs. to the acre.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS. In nutritive value, earliness and quickness of growth after it has been mown, it far surpasses the Perennial Rye Grass. It is, therefore, indispensable for alternate husbandry; but as it does not last over two years, it is of no use in permanent pastures. The soils best adapted to Italian Rye Grass seem to be those that are moist, fertile and tenacious, or of a medium consistency, and on such soils it is said to be one of the best grasses known to cut green, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritive crops. Sow thirty to forty lbs. to the acre.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum Pratense*). The most popular of all grasses for hay and the standard to which all other hay is compared. It is a perennial, doing best on a moist, tenacious, rich soil. On light soils the yield is generally scant. The best results are had by sowing Timothy with a mixture of Red Top and Clover. Timothy does not make a desirable pasture as there is little growth after being cut and tramping of stock soon destroys it. Hay should be cut just when it has stopped flowering. Quantity of seed per acre varies with the character of the soil. On heavy soils sow one-third to one-half bushel per acre; on light soils less.

Ask for Prices. They are Subject to Market Changes



FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

TESTED GRASS SEEDS.



BROMUS INERMIS.

(*Bromus Inermis*). Is the best all around pasture grass that has ever been introduced. It is

HUNGARIAN OR AWNLESS BROME GRASS

a native of Hungary, but it seems to be adapted to the prairies of the West, the cold regions of the North, and the hot plains of the South better than any other grass.

It is a strong-growing perennial grass with smooth, leafy stems, which grow from one to four feet high. It forms a tough sod, soon crowding out other common forage plants. It is very hardy. The underground stems, (root stalks) grow more rapidly in light, sandy loam, but they penetrate with apparent ease the stiffest clay, and in all cases form a dense, tough sod.

It is a thoroughly established success in the West. It is a "cosmopolitan" grass, adapting itself to almost every condition of soil or climate and to any use to which grass may be put, equaling in quality and rivalling in yield almost every other grass, resisting extremes of temperature whether of heat or cold, profitable to sow anywhere, but most valuable for its wonderful power to grow under dry conditions. Its supreme adaptation for the semi-arid belt that lies west from the Rocky Mountains and extends northward from Oklahoma to the Alaskan boundaries, renders it a veritable Godsend to the people of that region.

Bromus Inermis may be sown at any time of year when ground is bare, but the preferred season for sowing in the West is in the early spring, with or without a nurse crop, but is better sown alone. The seed is large and light and it has been generally supposed that it could only be sown by hand, but the special "Michigan Wheelbarrow Seeder" handles this and other grass seeds perfectly and rapidly, and we have arranged to make special prices on this seeder to those who purchase their seed from us. Sow 28 lbs. per acre. Weight 14 lbs. per bushel.

SPECIAL GRASS SEED MIXTURES

THE NERASKA SEED CO.'S SPECIAL GRASS MIXTURE

This extra-choice mixture contains a large proportion of the finer and more expensive species, such as Rhode Island Bent, Crested Dog's Tail, Creeping Bent, in extra-heavy samples, bringing the weight up to 20 lbs. per bushel, and producing a turf of the closest and finest texture possible. Sow 100 lbs. per acre.

LAWN RESTORING GRASS MIXTURE

A mixture of grasses peculiarly suited to take firm hold and grow quickly on hard, worn-out or burned spots. The best time to re-sow them is very early in spring, but seed may also be sown in the fall from first of September to first of October. Some Lawn-restoring Grass Seed should also be sown before every summer rain on thin places.

FAIR GREEN AND GOLF LINK MIXTURE

A mixture of foreign and domestic grasses that will give general satisfaction on a majority of soils. The turf formed by the grasses comprising this mixture will stand wear and tear and still retain its good appearance.

PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE

A mixture of extra fine leaved, low growing, perennial grasses that will make a close, firm and lasting turf which actually improves with tramping. Sow 60 lbs. per acre.

GRASS MIXTURES FOR MEADOWS AND PASTURES

It is a well-ascertained fact that a thicker and more prolonged growth is produced by a mixture of many sorts of grasses than by only one or two. For every different kind and condition of soil there are grasses that are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early and others so late that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. Grass seed may be sown either early in spring or in fall from first of September to middle of October in this latitude.

MEADOW MIXTURES.

No. 1—On good land, neither too dry nor too wet.

No. 2—On high and dry land.

No. 3—On wet late land.

PASTURE MIXTURES.

No. 4—On good land, neither too dry nor too wet; No. 5 on dry land; No. 6 on wet land.

FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

MILLETS

Prices Subject to Market Changes.



Hungarian Millet Siberian Millet Southern German Millet German or Barn-Yard Millet

GOLDEN (Northern Grown Crop of Southern Seed). Grows three to five feet high, heads closely condensed, spikes very numerous, seed round, golden yellow, in rough sheaths. Sow thirty to fifty lbs. per acre.

Ask for Prices

JAPANESE MILLET. All things considered, we call this the most valuable thing in our whole list of forage plants. It has been sold under different names, as "Billion Dollar Grass," "Steel Trust Millet," etc., but they are all one and the same thing. We recommend it because it makes more hay than the other millets, is adapted to all sections, two crops may be cut from it and it requires less seed per acre. Treat it the same as German Millet, except that it may be sown a little earlier. Use 20 to 30 lbs. per acre.

WHITE WONDER MILLET. Grown under semi-arid conditions, this millet has proven itself to be equally as hardy and vigorous as the other varieties. It produces extraordinarily large heads and is earlier than German millet. The leaves are long and broad, consequently the amount of fodder produced is large and the weeds are kept from maturing. These desirable features should give White Wonder a leading place among millets.

MANITOBA OR HOG MILLET. This has come to be one of the most valuable crops that the farmer can raise, the seed being the richest and most valuable hog food that can be produced, while the hay is very valuable for stock. A very much prized peculiarity of the New Manitoba is that the seed ripens while the hay is yet green, when if cut promptly can be threshed for seed, while the hay makes excellent fodder after being threshed.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GERMAN MILLET AND COMMON MILLET

In the North, Millet is sown almost altogether for hay, and for that purpose Southern-grown German Millet is much better than Common Millet. It grows taller than Common Millet and that means more hay. It is finer, and that means better hay. Millet seed produced in the North, even from Southern seed, becomes eventually what we call Common Millet. Not only does the plant change in character, becoming coarser and much more dwarf, but the seed itself shows a change and is readily distinguished by those experienced in handling it.

GOLDEN (Southern Grown). Southern-grown German or Golden Millet Seed is far superior, both in quality and yield, to Western or Northern-grown seed. When properly grown or handled, it makes an enormous yield of nutritious feed, succeeding in almost any soil. Sow in May or June, one bushel to the acre. Price varies with the market.

THE NEW SIBERIAN. The most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree all the essential merits of any of the older sorts—exceeding them by far—besides many other points of excellence that distinguishes it and renders it a most valuable addition to the list of forages, and the claims are well founded which destines it to take front rank, if not lead of all the rest. It is said to have come from Russia, which would, of course, give it vigor and hardiness not possessed by those originating in a warm climate.

HUNGARIAN GRASS. A valuable forage plant, withstands drouth, yields well on light soil. Sow broadcast at the rate of thirty-four to forty-eight pounds to the acre and cultivate the same as millet. Weight, 48 pounds per bu.

COMMON MILLET (Panicum Milliaceum). Very early; grows two or three feet high; foliage broad. Sow in drills broadcast from May 1 to June 20, if for seed, or until the last of July for hay. For grain sow in drills; use 30 to 50 lbs. per acre. If for hay sow broadcast, 50 lbs. per acre. Weight, 50 lbs. per bu.

FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

RAPE — TRUE DWARF ESSEX



RAPE—DWARF ESSEX

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. This is an ideal sheep feed, easily grown; perfectly hardy and possesses remarkable fattening properties. One acre will pasture 36 head of sheep two months and lambs will make a gain of 8 to 12 pounds a month. Pigs and cattle are also very fond of it. The plant

BROOM CORN

WILSON'S IMPROVED TENNESSEE EVER-LASTING. This Broom Corn grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fibre is long and fine and will always command the highest price.

MISSOURI EVERGREEN. Is a favorite of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri.

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat should be sown about the middle of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three decks per acre.

JAPANESE. An early maturing variety with dark brown seeds, or large size, making it a profitable sort to raise.

SILVER HULL. This variety is a decided improvement over the common sort. The hulls are light gray and very thin. Much preferred by millers as there is less waste and it produces a winter flour. Remains in bloom for long time.

COMMON. The old, well known sort.

PEANUTS

Peanuts can be cultivated as early as potatoes. They yield largely and are a paying crop. Planted in April they ripen in August.

MAMMOTH VIRGINIA.

is a rank grower and should have heavy manuring as well as high cultivation. Any corn soil will grow rape. A good crop will furnish at least twelve tons of green food per acre and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover. This plant may be grown successfully in the following ways:

First—In the early spring to provide pasture for sheep and swine.

Second—In June or July on well prepared land to provide pasture for sheep. The crop will be ready to feed at a season when it is most needed.

Third—Along with grain, using two lbs. of seed per acre to provide pasture for sheep after harvesting.

Fourth—Along with peas, oats, clover seed, to provide pasture for sheep, and to get a "catch" of clover.

Fifth—Along with corn drilled in broadcast to provide pasture for sheep.

Sixth—In corn, sowing the seed with the last cultivation given to the corn.

Seventh—Along with rye sown in August in sheep pastures.

When the Rape is sown broadcast, 5 lbs. of seed per acre will suffice. When sown in rows, say 30 inches apart, and cultivated, from one to two lbs. will be enough. The cost of sowing an acre is less than with any other forage plant.

A director of one of the Agricultural Experiment Stations says: "We had one-half an acre of Rape, which gave an actual yield of nine and three-fourths tons, or at the rate of nineteen and one-half tons per acre."

FLAX SEED

PRIMOST OR MINNESOTA NO. 25. A variety selected and improved by the Minnesota Experiment Station. Field tests at the station for three years showed yields averaging 3.4 bushels per acre more than the average of three commercial varieties. In addition to its superior yielding ability it produces longer stems. Write for prices.

RUSSIAN FLAX. The variety principally used in the flax growing sections, but which we expect to be superseded by the No. 25. Our stocks were especially selected for large heavy seed and freedom from disease.

EMMER.

(*Triticum Spelta.*)

This grain, wrongly called speltz, was introduced from Europe and has been profitably grown in this country for more than twenty years with increasing popularity. Its ability to resist drought, attacks of rust and smut and damage by wet weather during harvest, and the fact that it is adapted to semi-arid as well as more humid conditions and to a variety of soils make it a general purpose crop as regards soil and climate. It is readily eaten by all kinds of stock, being especially adapted to milch cows. Mixed with oats as a ration for horses, it replaces corn.

BLACK OR WINTER EMMER. An improved strain originated by selection of individual plants which proved their hardy quality. Used for stock feeding the same as barley or oats, it is of value where these grains do not do well. Ripens earlier than oats, yields better and furnishes fall and winter pasture.

Prices Subject to Market Changes



COW PEAS—THE GREAT SOIL IMPROVER

More and more Cow Peas are planted every year as the farmer realizes more and more their great value as a soil enricher. The plant is a legume, and through the agency of the nitrogen producing bacteria on its roots adds this valuable plant food to the soil much cheaper than it is possible to obtain it in any other way. Cow Peas make excellent hay; should be cut and cured the same as Clover; then the stubble with its new growth may be turned under as a fertilizer. Kaffir corn sown with Cow Peas holds the vines off the ground, causing a better growth.

For those in the North who have had poor success with Cow Peas, we suggest the plant must have a warm, almost sandy soil. Where never grown before, the best results may be had in drilling the seed and cultivating at first as for field beans—the growth being quite slow at first; weeds get the best of things unless kept down.

BLACK COW PEAS. This variety, while a little later than Whippoorwill, produces more growth of foliage and is consequently better for cutting

and as a soil improver. It makes large yield of peas and is very popular in the latitude of Kentucky.

WHIPPOORWILL. A favorite early bunch-growing variety, has brown speckled seed.

This variety is a prime favorite in the North and West on account of its early maturity and habit of growth.

CLAY. This makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow Peas. This variety should be planted in May.

NEW ERA. An early maturing variety, which has proved very popular and satisfactory. It is upright-growing, quick to mature, and remarkably prolific of peas. The vines cure easily, making splendid dry forage. The seeds are smaller in size than the ordinary Cow Pea, so that it does not require as many to seed an acre, from three-fourths to one bushel per acre will give ample seeding.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

"Peas could be made to bring more nitrogen to the soils of this country every year than is now purchased annually by the farmers at a cost of millions of dollars."—(Year-book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

For the Northern States there is no crop of greater value than Field Peas and none is more neglected, which can only be attributed to a lack of knowledge as to its merits. Whether for fodder, in mixture with oats, sown at the rate of two bushels each per acre, or the Peas sown alone at the rate of three bushels per acre for plowing under, there is no crop that we can so strongly recommend for more extended culture.



PLANT OF SAND OR WINTERVETCH—NOTE THE GREAT NUMBER OF NITROGEN TUBERCLES ON ROOTS

INOCULATION OF THESE SEEDS IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE BEST RESULTS. SEE PAGE 64.
FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

CANADA FIELD PEAS AND OATS FOR FODDER

For Dairy Cows and Hogs, Equal to Corn, and Six Weeks Earlier.

These make a fodder and hay which double the production of milk. They should be sown in March or early April, two bushels of peas and two bushels of oats to the acre. The peas should be sown first and plowed under about four inches deep; the oats then sown and harrowed in. They will be ready for cutting about the latter end of June, when the oats are in milk and the pods formed on the peas. Farmers who have never sown this crop will be surprised at its large yield. It is a nutritious food and relished by all kinds of stock. This crop also makes an excellent soil improver when turned under like cow peas as described above.

FIELD PEAS. White Canada Field.

SAND OR WINTER VETCH

Too much cannot be said regarding the value of this Vetch for forage and fertilizing purposes. It succeeds and produces good crops on poor, sandy soils as well as on good lands, growing to a height of 4 to 5 feet. It is perfectly hardy throughout the United States, remaining green all winter. If sown in the spring, it can be sown alone or mixed with oats, spring rye or barley. If sown during August or September, winter rye serves as a good support. The root growth is very extensive from the beginning, and makes quantities of nitrogen tubercles, thus giving it very valuable fertilizing properties. For plowing under as a soilling crop, we believe it is superior to Crimson Clover or Cow Peas. As a forage plant it will yield 1½ to 4 tons per acre. It is excellent for dairy stock and poultry pasture, being exceedingly nutritious, eaten with relish and may be fed safely to all kinds of stock. Sow 50 to 60 pounds per acre with ½ bushel rye, oats or barley.

SPRING VETCHES, OR TARES

A species of very small pea, grown extensively in England and Canada for stock feeding. The seed is also largely used for pigeon feed. Culture same as for field peas.

INOCULATION OF THESE SEEDS IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE BEST RESULTS. SEE PAGE 64.
FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

Prices Subject to Market Changes

OATS

LINCOLN. After many years' trial, has proved itself one of the most popular oats yet introduced. We call attention to the following special points of excellence: First—It is very productive, having in all instances yielded more to the acre than any other sort grown in the same locality, in one case having yielded 174 bushels from a single bushel of seed. Second—It is very early. Third—It has thus far proved itself rust-proof. Fourth—It stands up better than any other sort. Fifth—It is best for feeding on account of its thin hull, heaviness and soft nib. Sixth—It is best for oatmeal or grinding.

SWEDISH SELECT OATS. A pedigree variety introduced from Russia. This was in the cereal exhibit made by the United States Department of Agriculture at the late St. Louis Exposition. Now well acclimatized, weighs from 36 to 40 pounds per measured bushel. The straw is coarse, noted for its stiffness and power to withstand lodging. The grains are pure white in color, large, thick and plump, making a very handsome appearance. The heads are large, upright and bushy, they are also nearly all meat, the hull being exceedingly thin, making them especially valuable as a feeding oat. Their great root development enables them to resist drought better than most other kinds. They are quite early and less liable to smut and rust than most any other sort.

SEED BARLEY

MANSHURY. Is one of the very best six-rowed barleys grown, with kernels plumper and fuller than the best Scotch Barley, while for malting it is the very best known. It is early in ripening, which helps it to fill well, thus it is always plump.

WHITE HULLESS. A valuable variety, has large heads, plump kernels, both hulless and beardless and looks like large white wheat. Is two or three weeks earlier than any other barley and an immense yielder. Stools wonderfully; sow only $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

WINTER OR SPRING RYE

RYE, WINTEE. Our stock is No. 1 Grade.

RYE, SPRING. This grain is often planted by farmers especially for the paper makers, who prefer it to any other.

WINTER WHEAT

We have growing now the following varieties: Red Turkey, Fulcaster, Highgrade, Nigger, New Monarch, Golden Cross, Red Clawson, Jones Winter Fife and others. Will be pleased to quote prices next fall in time for sowing.

KHERSON OATS. Brought to America in 1900 by the University of Nebraska from the province of Kherson, Russia, with the idea of procuring an oat that would be hardy, a good yielder, and yet extra early. Small lots were sent out to farmers all over Nebraska and the tests have proven that the oats far exceed their highest expectation as to earliness, amount of yield, and ability to withstand our heavy winds and no-lodge.

We have secured our stock seed from a grower in Douglas county who received his start from one of these small lots furnished him four years ago by the Experimental Station. The Kherson Oats when ripe are a beautiful yellow color, have fine, large sprangled or full heads which frequently contain more than 100 seeds. The stalk is stiff and does not lodge or rust. It has broad leaves, many of which are three-quarters of an inch wide; they extend to the roots and are so pliable that they stay on even through threshing. Unlike most heavy yielders these oats have a large grain with a very thin hull. Under favorable conditions they have yielded as high as 95 bushels to the acre in Nebraska. At the University Experimental Farm they made 74 bushels to the acre.

SPRING WHEAT

VELVET CHAFF BLUE STEM. This a remarkable semi-hard Spring Wheat, yielding extremely well in soft wheat states. No soft wheat will give better satisfaction than Velvet Chaff.

MACARONI SPRING WHEAT. New variety for the semi-arid district. "The thorough establishment of this new wheat industry will be the greatest benefit to agriculture in the semi-arid plains. A million or more acres can thus be given to profitable wheat raising which, on account of drouth heretofore have been entirely idle or less profitably employed. In a few years the result ought to be the addition of thirty to fifty million bushels to the annual wheat production of the great plains alone."

In the West, especially the semi-arid sections, the conditions are ideal for producing this wheat.

MARQUIS. Is a week to ten days earlier, yields 5 to 10 bushels per acre more and has higher milling and baking tests than any other hard spring wheat.

This wheat is a cross between the Red Fife and Red Calcutta, an early, hard, red wheat from India. The plant is similar in appearance to Red Fife, but the heads as a rule are heavier and the straw shorter, thus making it less liable to lodge. The grain is flinty dark red and short and thick, giving it a distinctive appearance. The heads are beardless and the chaff smooth and yellow.

The seed we offer is Canadian grown, free from smut and exceptionally pure.

FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

SORGHUM

NON-SACCHARINE VARIETIES

SHALLU. A Non-Saccharine Sorghum from India, where it is extensively cultivated under the name of "Shallu."

It grows quite tall and stools from the root, a single grain making 3 to 6 stalks. The heads are large, similar to broom corn, and well filled with plump round white seeds. It makes excellent feed for horses and cattle and is unexcelled for chickens. While more a grain than a forage crop, it furnishes good fodder.

Sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of seed per acre. For fodder, sow half to one bushel either broadcast or in drills. Give it a trial.



KAFFIR CORN

WHITE KAFFIR CORN. It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It has a stalky stem, with enormous wide leaves. The stalk keeps green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making excellent fodder either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well, the joints next below the top send up shoots which yield the second seed heads. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder sow one-half to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills.

RED KAFFIR CORN. This grows taller than the white; the stalks are slenderer, but more juicy and very leafy. The heads are long, slender, compact and grow erect; they measure from one to two feet. The seed is red, smaller than that of the white, and rather hard and brittle. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white variety, and yields much heavier. It is highly recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan.

SCHROCK KAFFIR. An early drouth resisting half saccharine variety.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE—(Milo). Growth is tall, 9 to 12 feet, stooling from the ground. It sends out shoots also from the joints. Seed heads grow to great size, often weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound, sometimes a full pound, after ripening. On account of the branching habits this grain should be planted in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, and 2 to 3 feet in the drill, or 2 plants in a hill, 3 to 5 feet apart.

FETERITA—Introduced in the United States in 1907 from Egypt. Feterita has been grown for several years in Oklahoma and found to be one of the greatest drouth resistant and heavy yielding plants grown in that section. Grower raised 30 to 55 bushels per acre last season.

Feterita has a white kernel, somewhat larger than Kafir and heads a little shorter; grows 4 to 6 feet tall and matures about 40 days earlier than Kafir. Should be planted in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and dropped 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. It should not be planted as close as Kafir, because when the plant is about 6 inches high, it puts out from 4 to 10 sucker plants, each plant maturing a large head of grain. The heads of Feterita grows upright and has the same feeding value for all kinds of stock or poultry that Kafir or Milo has.

Feterita should be cultivated the same as Corn, Kafir or Milo; should be cut and bound the same as Kafir and fed out in bundles to get the best results.

SUDAN GRASS. This, one of the most remarkable forage crops known, was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, from Egypt, in 1909, and tested at various state experiment stations. These tests show it to be adapted to the semi-arid regions as well as those enjoying ample rainfall.

It is a tall annual grass normally growing from 6 to 10 feet high and producing from 25 to 100 stalks to each plant. The yield of hay is reported from 3 to 6 tons per acre.

All kinds of stock eat it readily and it makes a profitable ensilage.

In arid districts it is usually planted in rows 3 feet apart, using 2 to 4 lbs. of seed per acre if a seed crop is desired. If forage is wanted, plant 8 to 12 lbs. per acre in 18-inch drills. Sown broadcast in regions of ample rainfall, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre is required.

SACCHARINE VARIETIES

Sorghum (or sugar cane) has attracted general attention. In the West, its great merit is not at all appreciated, and we wish to call the attention of farmers everywhere to the great value of Sorghum as a pasture and fodder crop, and to the particular advantage to be gained by growing it. Sorghum may be made to furnish the principal provender for cattle and horses from August until the following spring. As a summer pasture for sheep, a wide field is likely to be opened up by it. As a soiling food for swine it is most excellent, and the seed furnishes a splendid food for fowls. It can be profitably grown everywhere, from the extreme north to the extreme south, and on any ground adapted to the growth of corn. It grows right along through the severest and most prolonged drouths, so that a good yield may be expected from suitable soils in any seasons after the plants have secured a good start.

EARLY AMBER CANE. This popular and well known variety is the earliest.

EARLY ORANGE CANE. A well known variety, well adapted for the south.

PEDIGREE SEED CORN

THE COST OF GOOD SEED AND ITS VALUE

The extra expense in growing our seed corn is not the largest item in its cost. Once harvested it must be carefully hand picked three times before shelling. After picking and grading it is seldom that more than 15 per cent of the crop is left for seed. Hence it is apparent that our margin of profit is not large. A bushel of corn will plant six to eight acres. It usually costs less than 35c to plant one acre.

If the yield is increased one bushel to the acre the cost of good seed corn has been paid. Prof. Holden shows a difference in yield due to the seed planted of from twenty to eighty bushels per acre. This difference in yield is the difference between planting common crib corn and planting our selected, graded, hand picked, pedigree seed corn, with a history of big yields behind it.

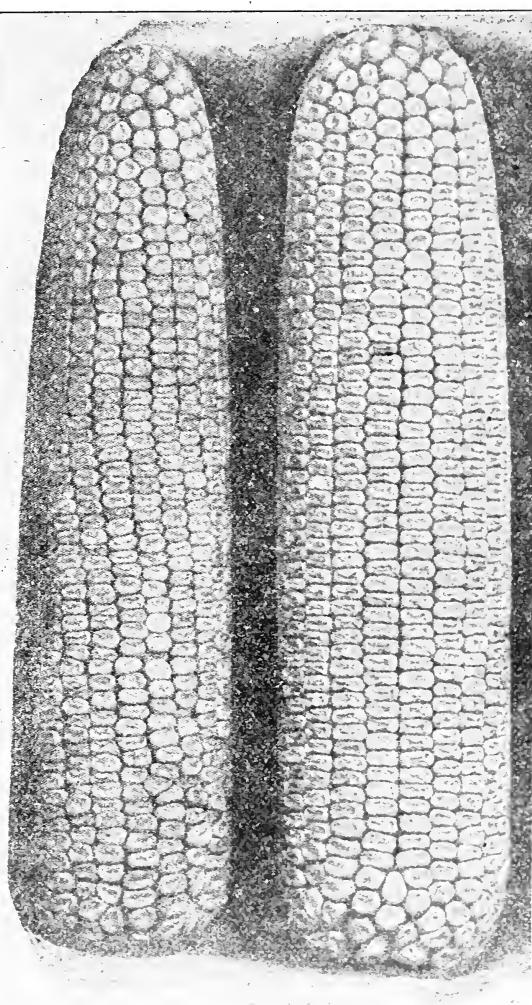
IMPROVED LEAMING. The Leaming, in its various types, is probably more largely planted now, both in northern and southern states, than any other field corn known. The ears are very handsome, of good size, with fair-sized grain of a deep orange color and small, red cob. The stalks grow to medium size (not large), with few suckers, slender and leafy, making most excellent fodder, and usually produce two good ears to a stalk. It husks and shells easily; ripens in from 90 to 100 days, and never fails to make a good crop. Over 100 bushels per acre is not an unusual crop for this corn. It is also adapted to a greater variety of soils than many, producing unusually well on light land.

REID'S YELLOW DENT. The great prize-winning Show Corn. Now the most popular and most uniformly distinct type of Yellow Dent for Northern Central Nebraska (in fact for the whole state) and similar corn belts. Fifty years of careful selection has resulted in remarkable evenness in appearance of ears. It is more accurately described as follows: Ear 9 to 10 inches long, 7 inches around, 18 to 24 rows with narrow space between rows; deep grains with small cob well filled at butt and tip. We offer a very choice selection of seed grown from pedigree seed selections for years—our stock. This strain is slightly rough, tapering very slightly; cob medium. It has won first prizes at most all state fairs and corn shows. It was grown with the view of breeding it up to an average size of ear eliminating barren and inferior stalks which produce only nubbins, and increasing the amount of oil and protein in the corn for feed purposes. We believe in this corn we have corn in which two bushels will do as much towards developing farm animals as with an ordinary corn, 2 1/2 bu. will do. It ripens in 120 days easily.

IOWA GOLD MINE. This variety has everywhere received the most cordial endorsement as one of the best and most profitable varieties. It

is early, ripening in about 100 days, ears of good size, color a bright golden yellow; grain is very deep, cob small, and therefore dries out very quickly as soon as ripe. Seventy pounds of ear corn will make about sixty pounds of shelled corn; and in hauling to market it weighs out considerably more to the wagon load than common varieties.

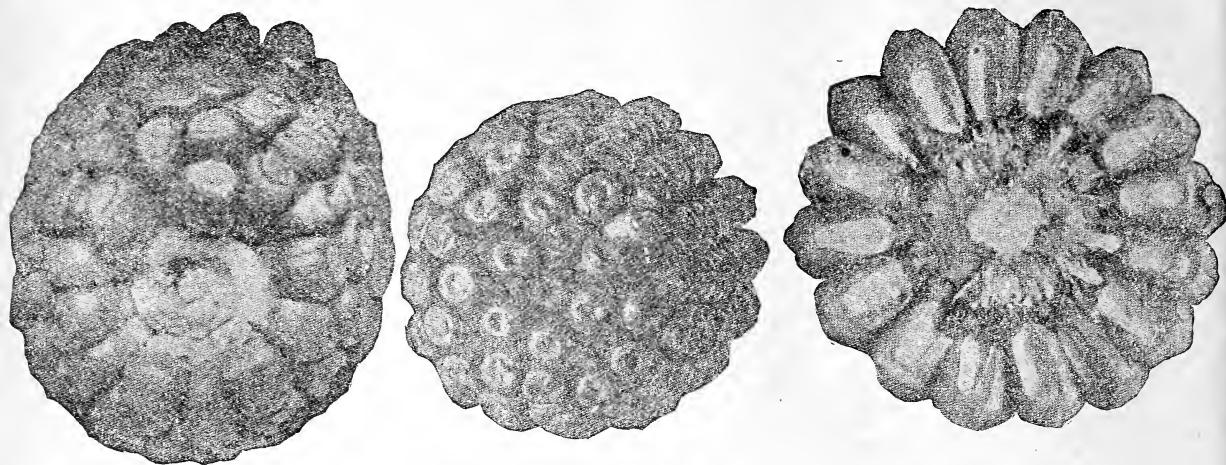
ASK FOR PRICES.



IMPROVED LEAMING REID'S YELLOW DENT

PRIDE OF THE NORTH (16-Rowed, Matures in 90 days). Ears 8 to 10 inches in length and 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Kernels closely set, above medium size, long, narrow, thin, of deep orange color, shading to pale yellow at the tip. Cob very small and red. In a test, 70 pounds of ears, not selected and but imperfectly dried, produced 60 1/2 pounds of shelled corn and only 9 1/4 pounds of cobs, instead of 14 pounds, the usual proportion. Stalks about medium height—6 to 8 feet.

HIGH YIELDING PEDIGREE SEED CORN



THE IDEAL IN A TIP BUTT AND KERNEL

LEGAL TENDER. With the exception of Nebraska Gold Mine, we consider the Legal Tender the best variety of yellow Dent corn for Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and the South. It is the result of about ten years' selection by a seed corn specialist, and has taken first premium at many state and county fairs. The corn is very productive, of uniform pure yellow color, ear very large and long and a deep grain on a small cob, while the stalk does not grow too large. The introducer says: "Our ideal ear is an ear two-thirds as large around as it is long, containing sixteen to twenty rows, and small shank. The kernels are deep, the cob is small at the butt and the ear holds its bigness toward the point until near tapering off. It should be capped over and the kernels should hold their bigness toward the point and the butt run out straight and not crinkle." It matures in about 115 days, but we do not recommend it for the extreme northern portion of this state.

IMPROVED CALICO. This is a good feeders' corn—the ears are of good size, usually nine to ten inches; the color of the corn varies a great deal from dapple yellow to a deep red. The ears taper slowly, 7 to 7½ inches around; about 20 rows, medium spaces; cob fair size and red. Suitable only in a central corn belt, requiring 110 to 115 days to mature. Height is medium, with abundant foliage, making it desirable for ensilage. Our corn is a good strain, raised in the best central corn section. Shelled, selected, tipped and butted.

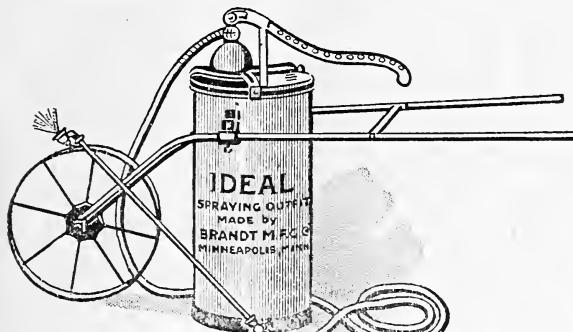
LONGFELLOW FLINT. The most popular of all flint varieties. It is a beautiful eight-rowed yellow flint, with slender, straight ears, 10 to 15 inches long. Kernels are large and wide, and cob very small. Ripens in 75 to 85 days, and very prolific. A great favorite with dairymen and poultrymen.

NEBRASKA WHITE PRIZE. Has been awarded the first premium at the Nebraska State Fair for the past twelve years. It is an extra early, pure white variety of the Dent family, very productive and exceedingly heavy, maturing in 85 to 90 days from the time of planting. It is very even in hybridization and maturity, giving a good grade of corn and the highest price to be realized for it. Very prolific, and has yielded 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre.

IOWA SILVER MINE. Stalks grow to a height of seven or eight feet and set the ears about three and one-half to four feet from the ground, just the right height for easy picking. One peculiarity we noticed in going over the field was that there were no barren stalks, every one had an ear, many stalks had two good ears, and the originator says that that has been the characteristic every year that he has grown it. It has not a large growth of fodder, having been bred essentially for grain, though it has plenty of blades to support the growth, and it is as well rooted as any corn grown. The type is very even. Ears measuring from ten to twelve inches in length and weighing one and one-half pounds are not uncommon. The ears are very uniform in size and shape, with sixteen to twenty straight rows (usually eighteen rows) of deep, pure white kernels, set on a small cob; and the ears are well filled out over the tip. It is early, matured last year in less than ninety-five days. The cob dries out rapidly so that it is ready for market earlier than any other white field corn. In its yield it will surpass all other varieties of any color. Seventy lbs. of the corn in the ear will make eighty-two pounds shelled. It is adapted to a wider range of soil and climate than any corn ever offered. From Minnesota to Florida, from Massachusetts to California, it will yield a paying crop where other varieties are grown at a loss.

FODDER CORN

RED COB ENSILAGE CORN. This variety has been grown in the large dairy regions of Nebraska the last four years, so extensively as to almost exclude all other ensilage corn.

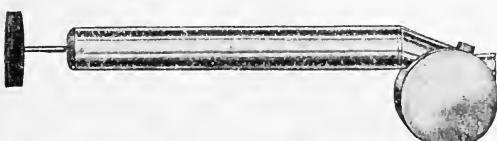
"IDEAL" SPRAYING OUTFIT

Designed to meet the requirements of the small gardener and fruit grower. The tank holds 15 gallons and is mounted so liquid will not slop or spill, and is easy to wheel and handle. A pressure of 150 lbs. can be easily maintained. Equipment consists of ten feet $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pressure hose, ten feet pipe extension (3 pieces); one brass shut-off cock; one Brandt Ideal nozzle.

THE AUTO SPRAY NO. 1

Works automatically for 6 to 15 minutes, according to the nozzle opening. It may be started in 15 seconds by a few strokes of the plunger.

The "Auto Spray" has a capacity of four gallons, and when properly charged contains three gallons of solution and one gallon compressed air. Eight to twelve strokes of the plunger will compress the air, and two pumpings will discharge the entire contents. Three gallons of solution or one charge will easily cover one-half acre of potatoe or other similar crop.

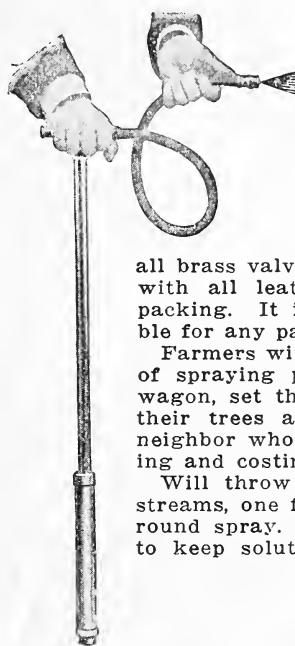
AUTO SPRAY NO. 22

A general purpose sprayer, for farm, stable or garden uses. Handles fly-oils, bug poisons and disinfectants. Has large powerful pump.

50c. Solution tank is made from heavy IX tin and is so constructed that the sprayer will not tip over when filling. Capacity one quart.

THE EASY SPRAYER

Has large, strong, durable pump, throwing continuous spray. Holds one gallon.

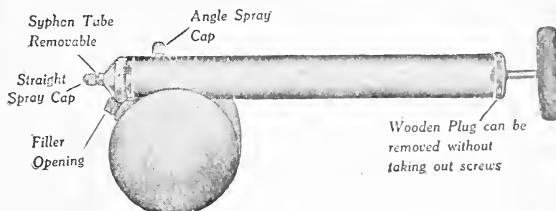
JUNIOR NO 5 SPRAY PUMP

This pump requires no fastening of any kind, holds itself down and works anywhere and everywhere. All the operator need do is to press the plunger down. It rises of itself.

The all-brass suction working within a brass cylinder with all brass valves, does away entirely with all leather, rubber or other packing. It is practically impossible for any part to get out of order.

Farmers with an ordinary amount of spraying put a barrel on their wagon, set this pump in and spray their trees as effectively as their neighbor who uses an outfit weighing and costing five times as much.

Will throw two solid continuous streams, one flat spray and one fine round spray. Has automatic mixer to keep solution stirred.

CONTINUOUS SPRAYER NO. 25

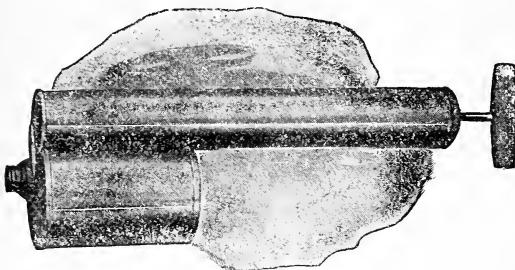
As the name implies, is so constructed that it not only sprays on the downward stroke of the plunger, but also when it is drawn back, thus causing a continuous mist-like spray.

Two spray caps—one straight, the other at an angle for reaching under leaves or spraying directly down. Construction of tank permits the sprayer to be operated at any angle and it will not tip over when filling.

By a convenient arrangement the wooden plug that guides the handle can be taken out of the pump cylinder without removing any screws.

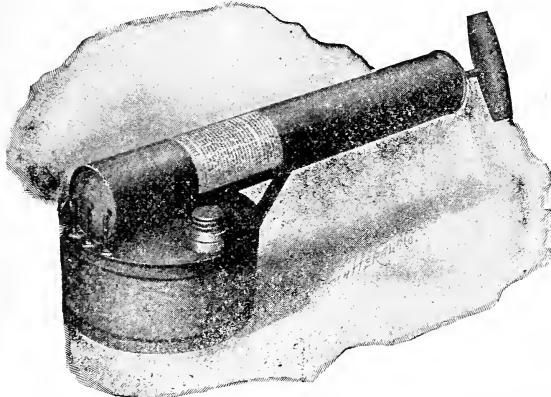
PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

AUTO SPRAY NO. 21



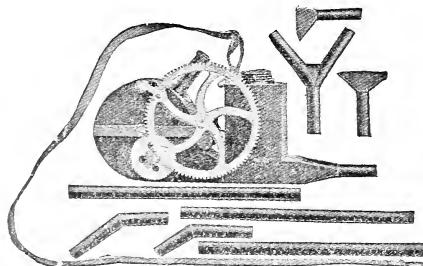
Similar to the No. 22 Sprayer but has capacity of one pint.

AUTO SPRAY NO. 20



This Sprayer has a one-quart galvanized reservoir and three spray jets. The pump is two inches in diameter, which insures ample pressure.

LIGHTNING DRY POWDER DUSTER



The best dry powder gun; will distribute any dry insecticides and fungicides. Will do as much work in a day as a horse power sprayer. Dusts two rows at once.

NO. 12 HAND DRY POWDER DUSTER. Holds about 3 pints. For applying dry paris green, hellebore, Bug Death, etc.

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 5

It's Double Acting
The Same Spray With Half The Labor

The pump is made entirely of brass. It has two ball valves so arranged that they may be instantly cleaned. The threads are all cut, not rolled, so that there is no chance for leakage. Pump is double acting and will generate a pressure of 180 lbs.

No. 26 Brass Bucket Spray Pump, adjustable to any size pail; maintains a constant pressure of from 50 to 100 lbs.

BINKS No. 22
COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER

We positively guarantee our No. 22 illustrated herewith to operate at 60 to 80 lbs pressure. It is made of heavier materials throughout than the average compressed air sprayer. The liquid is discharged in a fine penetrating fog like mist, which not only sprays the tops of the foliage but turns the leaves over by sheer pressure, reaching the underside where most insects are located.

Tank is furnished in either galvanized steel or all brass, a powerful all brass pump screws into top of tank, thus eliminating any possible leakage of air. Furnished complete with three feet discharge hose, spray nozzle, shut-off cock and shoulder strap.

FOR SPRAYING MATERIALS

SEE PAGES 39 AND 40

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

The New "PLANET JR." Catalogue is the handsomest, best, and most instructive book ever issued on a similar subject. Full of little points that bring profit. Full of true and handsome illustrations. We mail it free to any address on application.

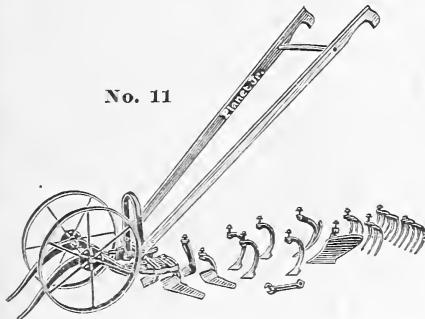


Packed Weight
50 lbs.
Holds 2½ qts.

No. 25 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR and PLOW

The simplicity of this tool, both as a seeder and as a wheel hoe, makes the combination thoroughly practical.

Two acres a day can easily be worked with this implement, and when it is done, it will be a better job than several men could have done in the same time with hand hoes.



No. 11

No. 16 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW

Equipped as in cut.

Weight 26 lbs.

No. 17 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE

Weight 24 lbs.

The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work.

No. 18 SINGLE WHEEL HOE

Weight 19 lbs.

This has one pair of 6-inch hoes only.

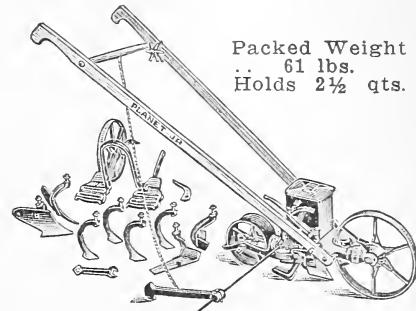
No. 8 PLANET JR. COMBINED HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR

No other cultivating machine is so widely known, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. So strongly built as to withstand incredible strain yet light and easy to handle.

No. 4 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW No. 4D (As Seeder Only).....

Plants in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart.

For use as a cultivator, the drill parts are removed and the tool frame substituted by changing but one bolt; it is then a perfect single wheel hoe, with a variety of tools, and a rapid change frame, with side extension for hoeing both sides of a row at one passage.



Packed Weight
61 lbs.
Holds 2½ qts.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

No. 11 PLANET JR. COMBINED DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, PLOW AND RAKE

Equipped as in cut.

Weight 39 lbs.

No. 12 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

Weight 33 lbs.

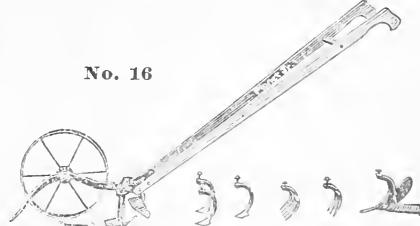
This tool has one pair plows, one pair hoes, four cultivator teeth and a pair of leaf lifters.

No. 13 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE

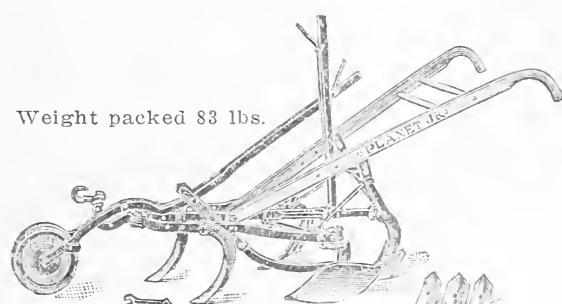
Weight 28 lbs.

This tool is the No. 11 with 6-inch hoes only.

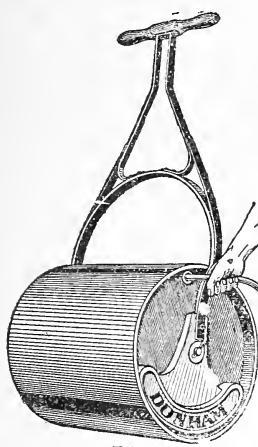
No. 16



Weight packed 83 lbs.



PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE



WATER WEIGHT LAWN ROLLER

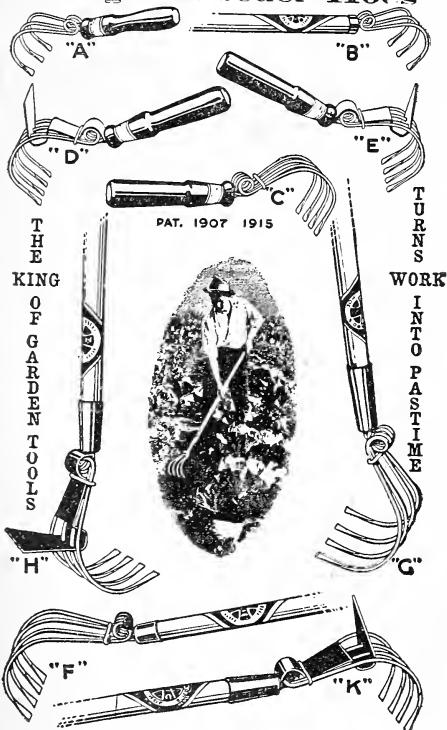
These Rollers are smooth on face and rounded on outer edges to avoid cutting the lawn. Roller bearings make them 40 per cent easier to operate than the old-style roller. The fact that the weight is adjustable for different lawn conditions is a great advantage. Write for descriptive circular.

No.	Diam. Inches	Length Inches	Weight Filled with Empty Water	Price
WB3	14	20	60	200
WB5	18	24	75	300
WB7	24	24	125	500
WB9	24	32	140	650
WB11	18	24	100	300
WB13	24	32	170	650
WB15	24	24	125	500
				22.00

REICHARD'S

COMBINATION SPRING-TOOTH

Magic Weeder Hoes



MAGIC WEEDER HOES.

Each tine is provided with a coil near the shank, thus acting independently and making it work very easily, obviating all danger of clogging or breaking.

The tines are formed so as to enter the ground on the order of a cultivator or garden plow, lifting and pulverizing the soil, loosening and rendering friable, subserving moisture, so essential to the rapid growth of young plants.

The Magic Weeder and Hoe is also provided with a steel blade or weed cutter and which is found to be very convenient in cutting roots or for making a small furrow. Also adapted for transplanting. An excellent tool for the garden or greenhouse.

We furnish the Magic Weeder and Hoe as shown, and at the following prices:

Each
No. A, without blade, short handle..15c
No. B, without blade, 18-in. handle..20c
No. C, without blade, short handle..25c
No. D, with blade, short handle....40c
No. E, with blade, short handle....40c
No. H, with blade, long handle....1.00
No. K, with blade, long handle....1.00
No. F, no blade, long handle.....50c
No. G, extra heavy, no blade, long handle75c

HANDY GARDEN TOOLS



Solid Steel Garden Trowel.



Lang's Hand Weeder.



Excelsior Hand Weeder.



FOR PRICES SEE INCLOSED LEAFLET

GEM
Dandelion
RAKESelf-
Cleaning

Will greatly improve your grass and the appearance of your lawn. Blade-like fine steel teeth slide over sod; rapidly clip off dandelions. Self-cleaning, stripper worked by light pull on finger-hook.

Positively cannot tear or injure the sod.

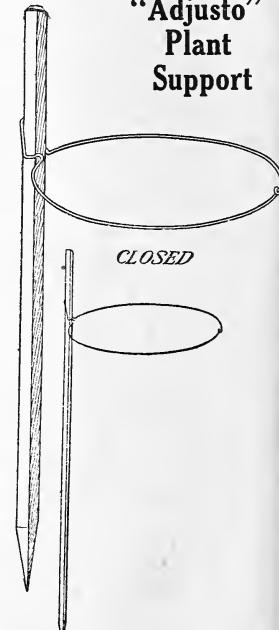
Price:

16" medium size
24" large size, with leaf back.....

ADJUSTO PLANT SUPPORT

The "Adjusto" is a very simple, unbreakable, practical and cheap support which will last a lifetime. It is adjusted in a jiffy to any height, to conform to the plant's growth. It is indispensable for Tomatoes, Roses, Hydrangeas and Dahlias; in fact, everything on the lawn or in the garden that needs a support.

The stake is made of hard wood, having a protecting coat of green paint; the heavy spring wire is also painted green and so will not rust.

"Adjusto"
Plant
Support

CLOSED

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

No. 1-B and No. 2-B Clipper Cleaners

These Cleaners are guaranteed to be first class in every respect. They are built by competent and skilled workmen and nicely finished in three coats of paint and varnish.

We can furnish the best outfit of screens ever sent out with a farm Mill. Our perforated zinc screens are graduated in 64ths of an inch in both round and oblong holes. Our woven wire screens are made of plated wire with the meshes uniform and true to count. The zinc screens will not rust and our plated wire screens will last for years if properly cared for.

We can make any separation on the Clipper, based on difference in sizes of seeds or grains, that can possibly be made with screens, and the Vertical Air Blast will make separations, based on difference in weight, that can be made on no other mill and in no other manner.

Our screen outfit is very complete for the work required and contains screens for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Red and Alsike Clovers, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, grading Seed Corn, cleaning clover containing buckhorn, plantain or ripple, cleaning timothy seed containing pepper grass seed and sorrel; also Cane seed, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn and separating corn from oats.

VERTICAL AIR BLAST. This is a feature that no other cleaner has and it makes possible some very difficult separations that can be made in no other way. For instance, when cleaning seed wheat, if the blast is properly regulated and the mill turned just fast enough, all the light shrunken kernels can be blown out or separated, leaving only the largest, heaviest, plumpest grain which is the choicest kind of seed. The same is true when cleaning seed oats—The Vertical Blast blows out all the light shrunken kernels and "pin oats" leaving

heavy weight, high grade seed. The same is true of Barley and Rye. If you use an air blast sufficiently strong on your seed grain you can raise the weight from three to five pounds per bushel. That is, the grain will weigh that much more per measured bushel, after being graded on the Clipper Cleaner, than it did before the light immature kernals were removed.

The No. 2-B differs from the No. 1-B only in size and capacity. Both machines are equipped with a set of 12 screens for general farm use. The No. 2-B is larger and of course does not turn as easy as the No. 1-B. For cleaning large quantities of grain or beans by hand we recommend the No. 1-B, but if you have a gas engine or other power, the No. 2-B is very satisfactory for cleaning grain or beans. Either Mill will do strictly first class work on Clovers, Timothy, Alfalfa and all kinds of seed, whether operated by hand or power.

We can furnish a 6" diameter driving pulley for either mill for 50 cents postpaid. When cleaning red or alsike clover or alfalfa containing dead or brown seed, the air blast can be regulated to blow out all seed that is not prime. When driven by power, the drive pulley should run 390 per minute.

CAPACITY NO. 1-B

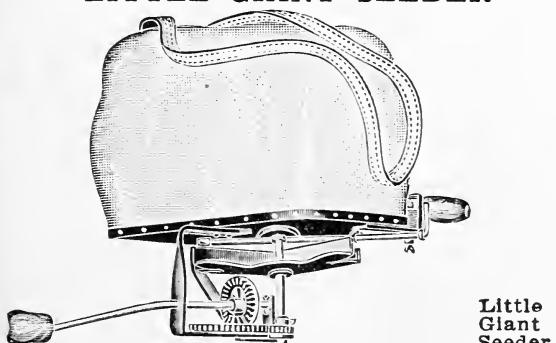
Wheat and other grain, 20 Bushels per hour.
Clover and other Seed, 10 Bushels per hour.
Screen length including spreading board, 29".
Screens 19 inches wide, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

DIMENSIONS NO. 1-B

Length	4 ft. 8 in.
Width	2 ft. 2 in.
Height	3 ft. 8 in.
Shipping weight	185 lbs.

SEEDERS

LITTLE GIANT SEEDER



LITTLE GIANT SEEDER. The frame of this machine which carries all the bearing parts is made of the best metal. The seed is fed to the fan wheel through an adjustable slide in such a manner as to insure even distribution. The slide can be closed instantly. The Little Giant will sow any seed that is sown by hand and will do the work much better.

CYCLONE SEEDER

Simple in construction and easy of operation; has automatic regulator and cut-off, and performs its work perfectly. It is practical. Price \$2.25.

IDEAL SEEDER. Operates on same principle as higher priced machines.

POULTRY FOODS

PERFECTION CHICK STARTER.

A pure, clean product designed for the first feeding of young chicks and to carry them to an age when they can successfully digest the coarser foods. It is a carefully balanced ration containing the necessary bone and muscle forming elements in a form easily digestible by baby chicks. By its use you are assured of strong, healthy chicks which are less liable to disease and develop better and more quickly.

PERFECTION CHICK FOOD

A large percentage of the chicks hatched die before reaching the age of four weeks. This heavy loss can be traced largely to the food furnished them. Our Perfection Chick Food meets the requirements of the most critical fanciers and breeders. It contains all that is necessary for chickens until they are four or five months old, except water (skimmed sweet milk is best) to drink, clean, fresh grass or green feed and grit. With proper care and attention to their surroundings this food will raise every chick. Never feed any more than they will eat up clean and make them hunt and scratch for most of it.

GRANULATED POULTRY CHARCOAL

Put up in three sizes, coarse, medium and fine.

GROUND MEAT SCRAPS

This is the finest thing we know of to cause hens to lay during the winter. Feed three times a week, at the rate of about a handful to every three birds, in the morning meal of hot food.

DEODORIZER BLOOD MEAL

Blood Meal is greatly relished by the fowls, promotes growth and strength and keeps the digestive organs healthy. It is rich in albumen and egg-making materials. Care must be taken not to feed too much, as it is very highly concentrated. One pound of Blood Meal to 18 or 20 pounds of other food is the proper ratio.

MEAT MEAL

A valuable food for growing chicks and laying hens, being rich in protein, nitrogen, bone phosphate and albumen. It is a pure, wholesome and profitable winter food.

GRANULATED BONE

It is about the size of wheat and can be fed like any other food in grain, about one handful for every five fowls daily, or every other day, at all seasons of the year.

BIRD SEEDS

All our bird seeds are of the very highest quality, thoroughly recleaned, all the dust, dirt and inferior seed being blown or screened out.

lb. 5 lbs.

Canary, best Sicilian	MARKET PRICE
Millet, fancy, recleaned.....	
Hemp	
Rape, English	
Sunflower	
Cuttlefish Bone, 20c per oz.....	

BIRD MANNA,

PERFECTION HEN FOOD

A perfectly balanced ration for the laying hen. An egg and vigor-producing food, that will keep fowls in good laying condition without producing too much fat. Contains a variety of grains, high protein meats and bone, but is free from grit and shell usually put in to add weight. Write for a sample. Compare it with what you are now using and see the difference.

PERFECTION PIGEON RATION

A scientifically prepared, balanced ration food particularly adapted to the raising of young pigeons and squabs. With the addition of wheat, peas and cracked corn it makes an ideal food for breeding stock and fancy birds, developing shape, style and plumage and promoting their health and vigor as no other food will.

DARLING'S MEAT CRISPS.

Made from sweet meat trimmings carefully cooked, pressed and dried. Contains 75% protein and goes nearly twice as far as ordinary meat scraps.

NEBSEECO CHARCOAL FOR POULTRY. Prepared especially for poultry feeding. Put up in 3 sizes—fine, medium and coarse.

NEBSEECO CALF MEAL

(Richest Substitute for Milk)

Makes them strong and keeps them healthy; made with the care of baby food. Safe for baby calves. Contains everything necessary for their rapid and symmetrical growth. Cooked by special process to render it easy to digest. No filling or indigestible matter to cause scouring. The milk for one calf will pay for raising three on Nebseeco Cream Calf Meal. Fully guaranteed. A trial is the most convincing argument.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

It contains all the elements of milk, and when properly prepared, becomes a "baby food" for calves and colts.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL—GENINE

As material for forming shell this is a most essential article for the poultry yard, especially through the winter, and should be liberally supplied to the fowls. Thoroughly screened from all dust and dirt.

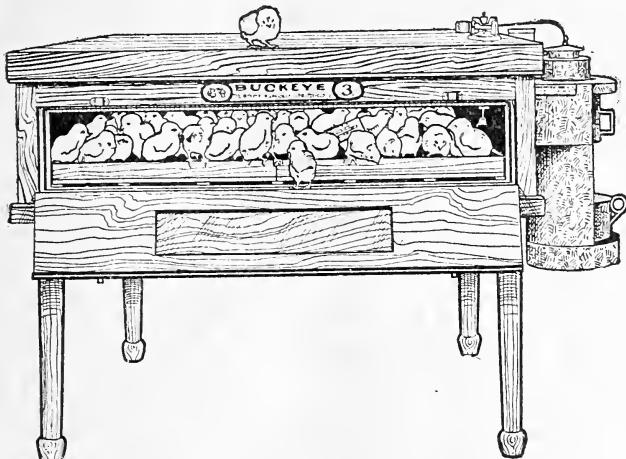
CRYSCO GRIT

Contains sodium, magnesium, lime and iron, natural chemical properties which every poultry raiser knows are necessary to produce paying hens. It creates perfect digestion because it keeps things in the crop on the move, owing to the fact that the corners of the pieces always remain sharp. In three sizes, poultry, pigeon and chick.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR

Guaranteed to Hatch More Chicks and Better Chicks Than Any Other Incubator



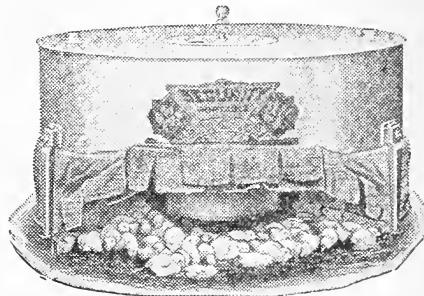
Twenty-five years of consistent service makes this guarantee an assurance. The "Buckeye" is unquestionably the best incubator made. Users have proven that by comparative tests with all other brands. They never fail to hatch more chicks and better chicks. Every "Buckeye" we sell is guaranteed to hatch more chicks and better chicks—and—they never come back! That's the proof. The "Buckeye" is recommended by all the agricultural colleges and experimental stations.

BUCKEYE PORTABLE BROODER

The Oil Burner that Broods Like a Coal Burner

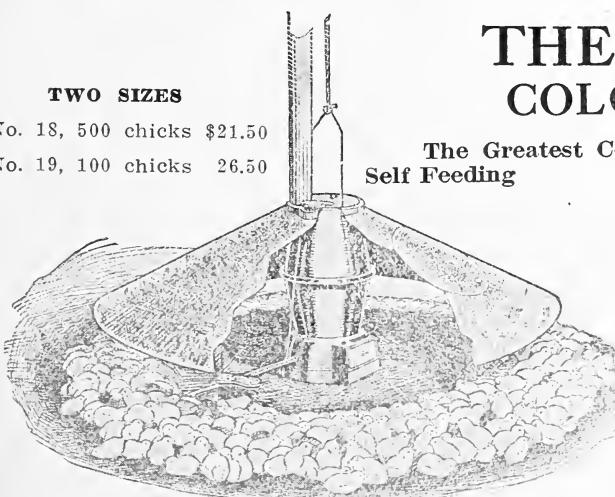
Built in Three Sizes

No. 20, 60 chicks.....	\$11.75
No. 21, 100 chicks.....	15.50
No. 22, 150 chicks.....	19.00



TWO SIZES

No. 18, 500 chicks	\$21.50
No. 19, 100 chicks	26.50



THE STANDARD COLONY BROODER

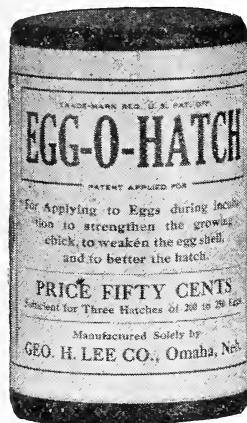
The Greatest Coal-Burning Brooder Every Invented

Self Regulating Everlasting

Heavy cast-iron stove that requires coaling but once every twenty-four hours in any temperature. Fifty-two-inch hover that will positively brood 1000 newly hatched chicks. The Standard Colony Brooder is the most practical brooding device ever invented. It will do anything and everything that any other brooder will do, and do it better. It is infinitely more satisfactory than brooders selling at twice the price. We are so positive that it cannot fail that we will permit you to try one for thirty days—and write your own money-back guarantee. No questions asked if the Standard Colony Brooder does not suit you in every way. Used by over 11,000 large and small breeders.

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

LEE'S POULTRY REMEDIES

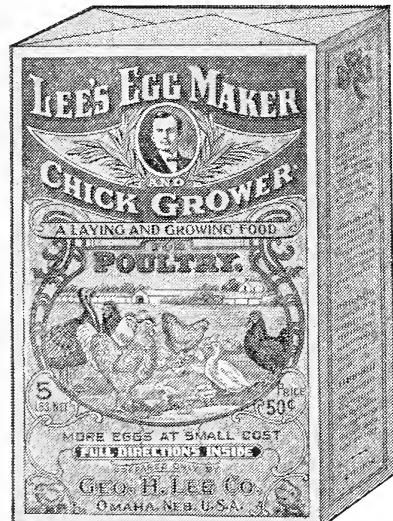


GERMOZONE. The standard remedy for **Colds, Roup, Cholera, Bowel Complaint, Chicken Pox, and other poultry ailments.** More of it is sold today than any other poultry medicine on the market. Hot weather breeds disease among fowls, old and young. Regular use of Germozone insures better health, better chicks, better layers, and better breeders.

4 oz. (trial) bottle 40c; 12 oz., 75c; 32 oz., \$1.50; gallon bottle, \$4.50. Tablet form, per package, 25c, 65c and \$1.50.

EGG-O-HATCH is a new preparation for applying to eggs during incubation. Supplies oxygen and absorbs carbonic acid gas. Strengthens the chick and weakens the shell. One size only, 50c. Enough for 600 eggs.

EGG-O-LATUM is a new and valuable egg preserver. An ointment. Rubbed on eggs it keeps them fresh one year. Easy to fix a dozen a minute. Simply laid away in cool cellar. 50c per jar. Enough for 600 eggs.



LEE'S LICE KILLER. The safe, sure and economical way to rid your poultry-house and poultry of vermin, and with none of the disagreeable work incident to dusting, dipping, greasing, or treating each fowl individually.

PRICE—Quarts, 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 90c; 1 gal. \$1.50

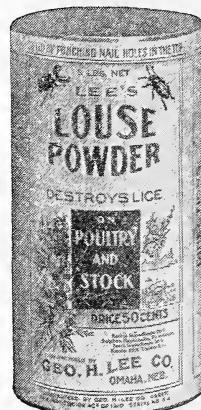
LEE'S EGG MAKER. The most successful combination of those food elements necessary to strong, vigorous birds, and to the production of the largest number of eggs.

It furnishes the material necessary (but lacking in most food rations) to make eggs, or rather, to turn the largest amount of food into eggs.

2 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 90c; 12 lbs., \$3.00;

LEE'S LOUSE POWDER. It is made with a view to utmost effectiveness on setting hens and little chicks, and where a powder is actually preferred you can find none better than Lee's. It is quite inexpensive, does its work thoroughly, and is prepared in sizes and at prices as follows:

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. can, 25c; 3 lb. can, 50c.

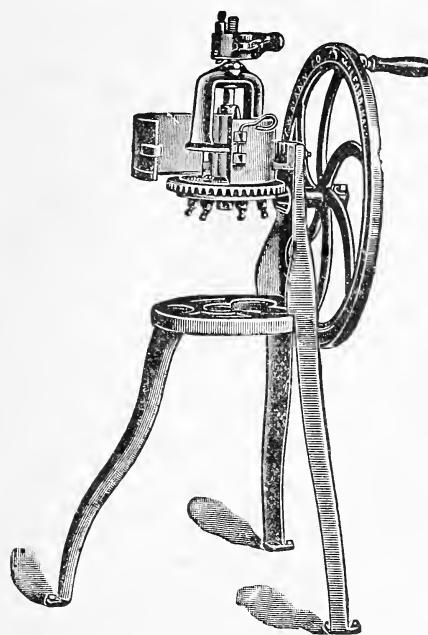


LIST OF CONKEY'S REMEDIES

Conkey's Roup Remedy	25c	50c	\$1.00	Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy	25c	.50
Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy		.50		Conkey's Canker Special		.50
Conkey's Cholera Remedy	25c	.50		Conkey's Poultry Laxative		.25
Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy	25c	.50		Conkey's Head Lice Ointment	10c	.25
Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy		.50		Conkey's Lice Powder	10c, 25c	.50
Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy		.25		Conkey's Lice Liquid	60c, 75c, 90c	1.50
Conkey's Gape Remedy	25c	.50		Conkey's Laying Tonic	25c	.50
Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy	25c	.50		Conkey's Noxicide	75c, \$1.25	1.75
Conkey's Poultry Tonic	25c	50c	1.00	Conkey's Sulphur Fumigating	45c, 70c, \$1.15	1.80
Conkey's Blackhead Remedy		.50		Candles, each 10c, per dozen		1.80
Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy		.60				

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

MANN BONE CUTTERS



The value of fresh ground bone as a food for laying hens needs no discussion. The Mann Cutter is without question the best machine on the market.

Prices of Mann Bone Cutters, F. O. B. Omaha:

No. 5 with Crank Handle	\$9.50
No. 5B with Balance Wheel	12.50
No. 5BM with Balance Wheel, Mounted.....	16.00
No. 7 New Model	18.50
No. 7½ New Model Semi-Power.....	25.00
No. 9 New Model	28.50

Special Catalog of Mann Bone Cutters Free on Application

WIRE HENS' NESTS

These nests are strongly made from heavy wire and will last a lifetime. There is no room on them for lice to find lodging place and they are easily kept clean. Price, 15c each.

NEST EGGS

Porcelain, Three for 10c; doz., 40c.
Medicated. Each, 5c; doz., 55c.

PAGEL'S SANITARY FOUNTAIN
Non-Freezing

The simplest, handiest, and most practical fountain made. Keeps water warm in winter and cool in summer. Has no lamps to trim and no valves to get out of order, saves time, labor and worry and costs nothing to use. This fountain has been on the market for nine years, has been used by prominent poultry men throughout the country and has stood the test in all temperatures.

Size	Height	Diameter	Shipping	Weight	Price
2 gal.	15½ in.	13 in.	15 lbs.	4.25	
3 gal.	18 in.	14 in.	20 lbs.	4.75	
5 gal.	22 in.	15 in.	30 lbs.	6.00	

IDEAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN. Constructed of insulating material so that it will keep water from freezing for 24 hours in winter and will keep it cool for 48 hours in summer. 2 gal. size, each, \$4.25; 3 gal. size, \$4.75.

HAND GRIST MILLS

Model No. 1—1½ to 1 bu. per hr.....	\$3.75
Model No. 2—¾ to 2½ bu. per hr.....	6.00
Model No. 3—1½ to 3 bu. per hr.....	8.00
Stover No. 32.....	4.75
Stover No. 33.....	5.75
Stover 35B	8.00
Stover 35C	10.50
Wilson No. 1	4.50
Wilson No. O. C.....	4.50

CAPONIZING SETS

Poultrymen can double their profits, by Caponizing their chicks. The operation is very simple—the instructions are so full and explicit that any man, woman or child, after a careful reading, will be able to perform the operation.

PHILADELPHIA CAPONIZING SET. Complete. Ask for prices.

COLORED CELLULOID LEG BANDS

Ten Different Colors

Prices:

No. 1 Pigeon, No. 3 Chick—Doz., 10c; 25, 20c; 50, 35c; 100,	
No. 2 Medium, No. 4 Large, No. 5 Bantam, No. 6 Extra Large—Doz., 15c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 85c.	

LEADER LEG BANDS



The best pure aluminum band.

Prices, per doz., 15c; per 25, 25c; per 50, 45c; per 100, 85c.

COLORED POULTRY BANDS. Per doz., 40c; 25, 75c; 50, \$1.50; 100, \$3.00.

ALUMINUM PIGEON BRANDS—OPEN STYLE.

Doz., 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 45c; 100, 75c.

KENTUCO POULTRY WARE

Cone Top Fountains, 1 qt.....	\$0.35
Cone Top Fountains, 2 qt.....	.55
Cone Top Fountains, 4 qt.....	.85
Wall Fountain, 1 gal.....	.85
Wall Fountain, 2 gal.....	1.15
Chick Trough, 10-inch.....	.60
Chick Trough, 20 inch.....	.75
No-Waste Food Hopper No. 46.....	1.50
No-Waste Food Hopper No. 47.....	2.75
Grit and Shell Box No. 51.....	.90
Chick Grit Box No. 52.....	.75
Chick Feeder No. 31.....	.65

NORWICH POULTRY APPLIANCES

Exerciser and Feeder—

No. 1, 8 quarts capacity.....	\$5.00
No. 2, 14 quarts capacity.....	5.50
No. 3, 20 quarts capacity.....	6.50
No. 4, 32 quarts capacity.....	7.50
Dry Mash Hopper	5.00
Apaco Feeder	\$1.25
Air Lock Fountain, Heater Base, 5 gal.....	7.00

POULTRY PUNCHES

Petty's each	25c
Rogers' each	35c

LARGER CROPS in FIELD and GARDEN

if you use



Alfalfa, clovers, soybeans, vetches, peas, beans, cowpeas, peanuts and other legumes should always be inoculated with Nitragin. The lack of necessary bacteria in the soil is often the cause of a poor legume crop—a weak start—or a total failure.



A Great Price Reduction

NITRAGIN Costs Less

Nitragin now comes in Bushel sizes instead of acre sizes. This means that it costs you less per acre than inferior imitations. If you sow 12 pounds of seed to the acre it will only cost you 20 cents for your Nitragin. It means that

Your Dollar Goes Further With NITRAGIN

Nitragin is an old, reliable inoculator. At the low price of 20 to 33 cents per acre you cannot afford to sow legumes without it. Nitragin is put up in the modern ventilated package; in a rich, soil-like packing medium. The contents are always fresh, living bacteria to feed your plants. Easy to use.

EVERY GARDEN NEEDS NITRAGIN

New Garden Culture for Peas and Beans

See Below

PRICES

Bushel size.....	\$1.00	Mailed 8 cents extra.
(Any legume crop)		
Half Bushel size.....	.55	Mailed 5 cents extra.
(Any legume crop)		
Garden size, Beans.....	.15	Mailed 2 cents extra.
Garden size, Peas.....	.15	Mailed 2 cents extra.
Garden size, Sweet Peas.	.15	Mailed 2 cents extra.

State What Crop You Want It For
YOUR DEALER HAS NITRAGIN FOR YOU



OUR
THREE
BEST
BRANDS

INDEX

Achillea	34	Fertilizer	39	Pansy	31
Ageratum	25	Feterita	52	Parsley	16
Alfalfa	43-44	Flax	49	Parsnip	16
Alsike	44	Forget-Me-Not	28	Peanuts	49
Alyssum	26	Four O'Clock	28	Peas, Cow	50
Amaranthus	26	Foxglove	28	Peas, Field	50
Antirrhinum	26			Teas, Garden	18-19
Aquilegia	27-34	Gaillardia	34	Peonies	36
Artichoke	1	Garden Tools	57	Pepper	17
Asparagus	1	Geranium	28	Petunia	31
Aster	25	Gladiolus	38	Phlox	30-35
Balsams	26	Gourds, Ornamental	28	Planet, Jr. Tools	57
Balsam, Apple and Pear	26	Grass, Lawn	Inside Front Cover	Poppy	32
Barley	51	Grass Seeds	45-46-47	Potatoes	41
Beans	2-3	Gypsophila	34	Potatoes, Sweet	25
Beets	4-5			Portulaca	31
Bird Seeds	60	Heiottrope	28	Poultry Remedies	62
Blatchford's Foods	60	Herbs	17	Poultry Supplies	60
Bone Cutters	63	Hibiscus	28	Primrose	31
Borecole	11	Hollyhocks	29-34	Pumpkin	22
Broadcast Seeders	59	Horseradish	25	Pyrethrum	31
Bromus Inermis	46	Humulus	28		
Broom Corn	49	Hyacinth Bean	29	Rutabaga	22
Brussels Sprouts	1	Hubam Clover	44	Radish	20
Buckwheat	49			Rape	49
Bulbs, Flowering	37-38-39	Incubators	61	Rhubarb	21
Cabbage	6-7	Insecticides	60-61	Rudbeckia	35
Caladium	38	Inoculation	64	Rye	51
Calf Meal	60	Iris	35		
Calliopsis	26			Salsify	17
Canary Bird Vine	30	Japanese Hop	28	Salvia	32
Cane, Sugar or Sorghum	52	Job's Tears	28	Schrock Kaffir-Sorghum	52
Candytuft	27			Seed Cleaners	59
Canna	27-37	Kaffir Corn	52	Seed Sowers	59
Carrot	7	Kale	11	Shallu	52
Carnation	26	Kochia	29	Sorghum	52
Castor Beans	26	Kohl Rabi	11	Speltz	49
Cauliflower	8	Kudzu Vine	29	Spinach	17
Celery	8			Sprayers	55-56
Celosia	27	Larkspur	30	Squash	21
Centaurea	27	Lawn Rollers	58	Stocks	32
Chervil	4	Leek	11	Sudan Grass	52
Chicory	4	Lettuce	12	Sugar Beets	5
Chives	4	Lobelia	30	Sugar Cane	52
Chrysanthemum	27	Lillies	37	Summer Cypress	29
Cinnamon Vine	37	Leg Bands	63	Sunflower	32
Clovers	12			Sweet Clover	95
Cobaea	27	Madeira Vine	39	Sweet Corn	10
Cockscomb	27	Marigold	29	Sweet Peas	33
Columbine	27-34	Mangel Wurzel	35	Sweet William	32
Coreopsis	34	Matrimony Vine	35	Sweet Rocket	35
Corn, Broom	19	Melons	13-14		
Corn, Field	53-54	Mignonette	32	Tobacco	21
Corn, Pop	10	Mills for Cleaning Grain	59	Tomato	23-24
Corn, Sweet	10	Millet	48	Tuberoses	38
Corn, Sa'ad	5	Milo Maize	72	Turnip	22
Cosmos	27	Moonflower	29		
Cow Peas	56	Morning Glory	29	Verbena	32
Cress	5	Mushroom Spawn	11	Vetch	50
Cucumber	9	Mustard	11	Violet	32
Cultivators	57				
Cypress Vine	27	Nasturtium	30	Wheat	51
Dahlia	27-39	Nicotiana	29	Wild Flower, Garden	32
Daisy-Shasta	28-34	Nebseeoco Calf Meal	60	Wild Cucumber	32
Delphinium	30-31	Nitragin	61	Weeders	58
Dianthus	28				
Dielytra	34	Oats	51	Yucca	35
Digitalis	28	Okra or Gumbo	11		
Drills	57	Onions	15-16	Zinnia	32
Egg Plant	11	Onion Sets	16		
Elephant's Ear	38	Oyster Plant	22		
Endive	11				
Emmer	49				
Eschscholtzia	28				
Esparsette	44				
Everlasting Flowers	28				

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